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Tower Views

by Clearway

The Week's Tower Re-View

French Riots, U. S. Arms, Spanish War, Mussolini

¶ A curious assortment of facts was exhibited by the Paris scene this week, as Parliament discussed the communist-fascist riots at Clichy. 1. It was generally conceded that some 90 per cent of the French people are firmly opposed either to fascism or communism. 2. Yet for hour after turbulent hour, orators for each of these factions sought to whip up fears that they were about to be exterminated by the other. 3. Virtually every orator declared himself roundly and fervently for law and order. 4. Yet at the frayed hour of 5 o'clock in the morning, extremist deputies were generously insulting each other with shouts of liar and assassin.

¶ Calm and patient above the bedlam stood Premier Blum—soothing, turning aside wrath, tolerating outbursts, making of moderation a strong, supple denaturant to extremism. His strategy was to let the storm spend itself, meanwhile asserting the essential, continued need for unity between leftists and liberal conservatives. The great funeral procession for the riot victims at Clichy had, after all, been peaceful. And this steam-valve Parliament was soon to recess. Workers had their advanced new labor laws; the Right had the new, orthodox financial program and the best outlook yet for solid recovery. Premier Blum did not complain.

¶ Norman H. Davis, roving American Ambassador in charge of disarmament, carried a strange baggage to Europe with him. 1. An American neutrality law, shaping up in conference between Senate and House—denying arms to all belligerents and refusing supplies to all who cannot pay cash and carry. 2. American naval appropriations, which also went into House-Senate conference this week, of more than $500,000,000—greater than ever before. 3. The understood desire of the Roosevelt Administration to help—from behind the walls of safety—the crusade for world peace.

Mr. Davis will say little, listen much, and report back to his chief.

¶ Senator Capper told the Senate that the naval appropriations bill had a "war purpose" behind it. Senator Frazier rhetorically said:

"May I ask what is considered a potential enemy?" and received no answer. Administration supporters were reticent, and tended to the politics of getting the bill through. They implied, however, that arms limitation was something for all to arrange at once, not for one nation to attempt alone.

¶ President Roosevelt left for Warm Springs with the word: no compromise on the Supreme Court issue. He returned to Washington this week to find that, orders or no orders, senators and representatives had been canvassing one compromise idea after another, forming and reforming their ranks, and that even the more glib forecasters found their trade an uneasy business.

A review of the salient testimony for and against the President's court program to date, prepared by the Washington Bureau of the Monitor, will be found on Page 2.

¶ A bright moon illuminated Madrid Thursday night; the white buildings of the city glistened. At midnight, the first insurgent bombing plane dumped its load of heavy explosive near the Gran Via. And from then until dawn, one plane followed another in this grim terror by night. At sun-up, the raids were called off, only to be replaced by the noisome pestilence of artillery shelling. This resumption of heavy bombing, which recently had been relaxed, was considered by observers to be in retaliation for the substantial Loyalist victory over Italian units north of Guadalajara last week.

The following day, Loyalist troops broke the insurgent siege of Pozoblanco to the southward, relieving a threat to valuable mercury mines near by.

¶ Note on military justice: "We must repudiate," said the Insurgent General Quiepo de Llano to the press at Seville, Spain, "some of the lies most frequently told about us abroad. It is not true that a large percentage of the people in communities captured from the Reds by our troops were slaughtered. . . . When we took Malaga, three military tribunals, composed of 22 army officers acting as judges, began functioning immediately, and in the first day's work disposed of more than 5000 cases. Only about 10 per cent or 500 persons, were given the death penalty. . . ."

¶ One phrase savored by the British leftist press this week, and relayed by the British Broadcasting Company, proved intolerable to the martial Premier Mussolini. "A second Caporetto," the Britishers had said of the rout of Italians near Guadalajara, Spain—comparing it to Italy's greatly regretted World

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Japanese Refuse Navy Gun Limits

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 27

The Japanese Government officially declined today to accept a tri-power limitation on naval gun calibers without a simultaneous reduction in naval tonnages by the other great sea powers, the United States and Great Britain.

Japan thus held herself free to construct guns of any size.

The Japanese position, outlined in a note handed by foreign Minister Naotake Sato to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Clive, was that quantitative and qualitative limitations could be considered only in conjunction.

The note refused to accept Britain's request that naval armaments, free from the restraints of the now-dead Washington and London naval treaties, be limited to 14-inch guns.

President Talks Over Strike With Labor Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Back at his desk today, President Roosevelt immediately began work on the grave national labor problem by conferring with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Secretary Perkins was first on what was expected to be an extensive list of conferees on the sit-down strike situation, widening to include congressional and departmental leaders who would advise the President on two other pressing matters:

(1) Final decision on relief estimates for the coming fiscal year, which President Roosevelt promised by the end of March.

(2) Determination of further strategy in the Supreme Court fight.

Secretary Perkins has been in close touch with the Detroit situation, through personal representatives on the spot, and her role may well be to advise the President on ways to meet the barrage of criticism from Congress against the Administration's noncommittal attitude toward sit-down strikes. The labor secretary herself has been in the line of fire, and over-night replied to criticisms from Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts with arguments that may well foreshadow the position to be taken by the Administration as a whole.

The Perkins Attitude

Secretary Perkins, who had been attacked for saying some weeks ago that the legality of sit-down strikes had not been fully determined, now issues this considered statement:

"Careful inquiry indicates the sit-down strikes do not reflect any widespread movement to defy the law or impair civil government or change current conceptions of property rights."

The economic consequences of sit-downs, she continued, were the same as those of other strikes. But Secretary Perkins admitted that "the situations and considerations surrounding the sit-down method" were different from other strikes, and "are what make it a grave problem." She adverted to such strikes' "rela-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Tension on Spain Eases as Italians Deny Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 27—Britain is fully in accord with France regarding the Spanish situation, official circles said here today.

Hitherto the impression has been gaining currency that a divergence of opinion had developed, but now it appears that the only difference to them was as to the weight to be attached to the Italian assurances regarding fulfillment of the non-intervention agreement, since Downing Street shares the view of the Quai d'Orsay as to the gravity of the conditions which would arise if any breach occurred.

It may be true that at the recent non-intervention meetings here, there had been a certain amount of bickering between the Soviet and the German and Italian representatives. It may also be that the French press and that of Italy have since taken up opposed and almost equally unconditional stands on the question of the recall of volunteers from Spain. Nevertheless, a definite relaxation of tension is seen in the Government's statement on Friday denying alleged breaches of the ban on the entrance of fresh troops into Spain and discrediting the current reports of new Italian divisions standing ready to go there.

Two other facts also contribute to the hope that has arisen here of an Easter truce during which ruffled international feelings may subside. One is that active diplomatic negotiations are proceeding alike in Rome, where the British Ambassador meets Signor Mussolini today, and in Paris where the Italian Ambassador, who had just left on a holiday, has been sent back there by urgent orders from Italy. The other is that the Italian-Yugoslavian agreements just signed at Belgrade are held here to make for definitely reduced friction in middle Europe.

Catalan cabinet ends short rule: Page 3.

Yugoslav Pact Allows Italian Hold in Albania

Frontiers of Small State Kept as at Present Under New Accord

Ends Long Friction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Three additional political protocols have now been signed here by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch.

The first arranges for the better treatment of Yugoslav minorities in Italy, granting them the use of the mother tongue in church services and schools. The second is the guarantee of the independence of Albania and its present frontiers.

Albanian Status Quo

This covers one of the main points of friction between Italy and Yugoslavia. For a number of years there have been strained feelings because Italy has assumed the position of guaranteeing the external and internal status quo in Albania, and Yugoslavia has accused Italy of exercising a protectorate.

By the present agreement with Italy Yugoslavia now accepts the existing state of things and recognizes the decision of the Conference of Ambassadors which met in 1921 to settle Albania's future and agreed on the predominance of Italian interests in Albania.

Exchange of Concessions

The third convention provides for liquidation of the question concerning Croatian emigrant terrorists in Italy who have dwelt there since the assassination of King Alexander. Whether this implies their extradition remains to be seen.

Thus while in the first and third protocols Italy is acceding to Yugoslavia's desires, the second gives Italy the settlement she wanted concerning Albania.

Visit of Czech Premier To Austrian Chancellor Hints at New Accord

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, March 27—An additional note of political interest is given to the present situation in central Europe by the fact that the Czechoslovakian Prime Minister, Dr. Milan Hodža, visited Vienna at the same time that the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, was in Belgrade, the Yugoslavian capital.

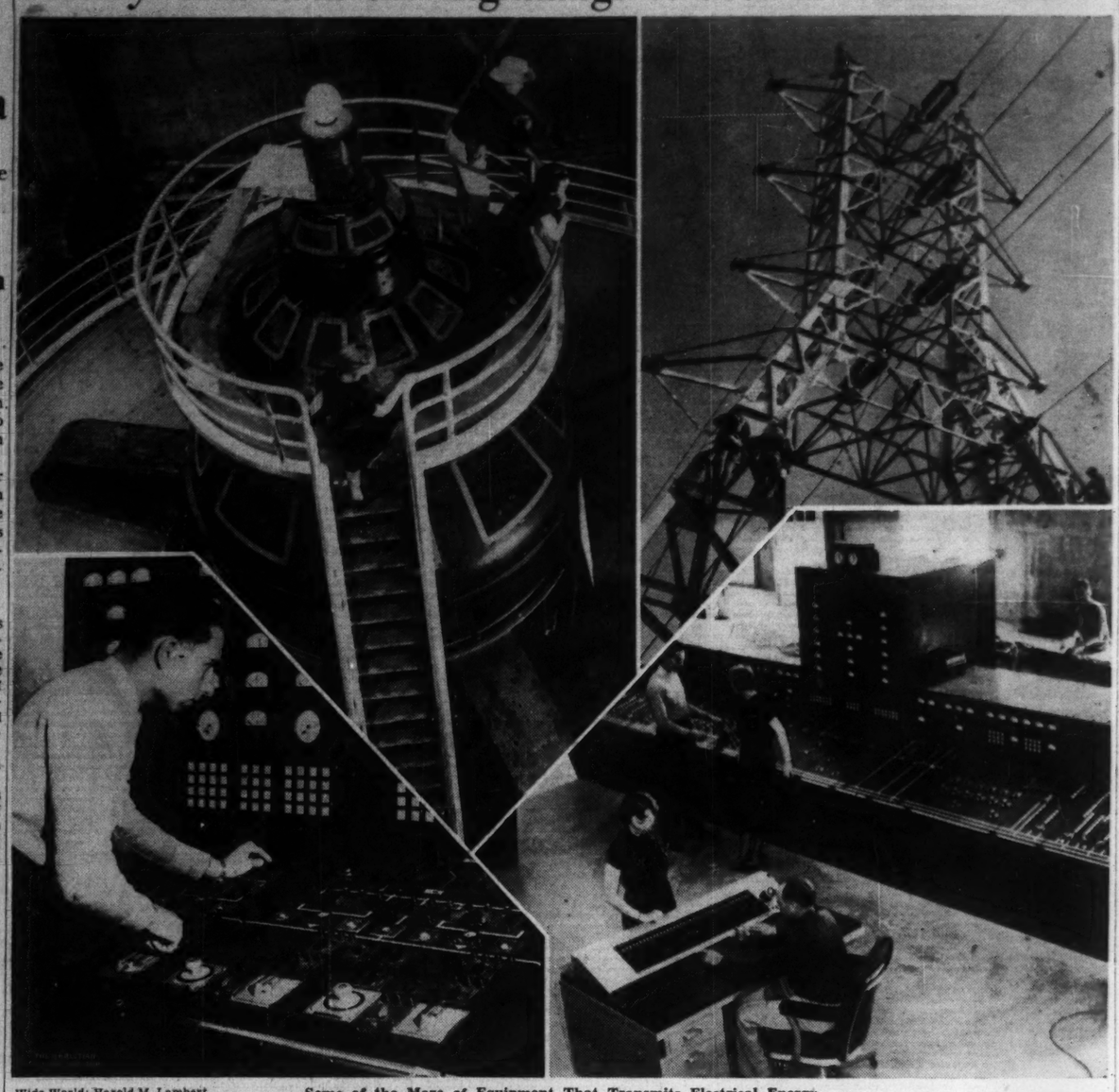
Early Thursday morning, soon after the arrival of Count Ciano in Belgrade, a semiofficial Czechoslovak press agency said that their Prime Minister would go to Vienna to see the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Hodža came in his automobile to Vienna and had a two-hour talk with Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, presumably about the Belgrade parley.

It is most interesting to note that there was an obvious desire on the part of Vienna and Prague official quarters to lay stress on the Hodža visit, because a communiqué was issued yesterday by the official press bureau in Vienna saying that the Czech Prime Minister who came on a holiday to Austria availed himself of a short visit to Vienna to pay a private visit to the Chancellor of Austria.

Never before has any communiqué been issued about the frequent private trips of Dr. Hodža to Vienna. It appears that this conference is an atempt on the part of the Czechs to let Belgrade understand that they, too, can make pacts.

Prosperity in Roumania: Page 3.

They Command the Lightnings of Jove at Boulder Dam



Wide World; Harold M. Lambert

Some of the Maze of Equipment That Transmits Electrical Energy

Top—Boulder Dam Chief Guide Explains Operation From Atop One of 115,000-Horsepower Generators

Bottom—Control Board Regulating Amount of Water Going to the Turbines Which Drive the Giant Generators

Top—Section of the High-Tension Line That Transmits Power Hundreds of Miles

Bottom—Automatic Telephone Switchboard Connecting Powerhouse With Every Substation on the Line to Los Angeles

Touch of Finger Controls Titans Of Boulder Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—In the control room of Boulder Dam's powerhouse here, telephones and push-buttons command the world's greatest long-distance, high-power, electric manufacture and distribution; hand switches of the massive type in vogue 10 years ago, are no longer needed.

Giant 115,000 horsepower water-wheel generators and power transformers rated at 155,000 kva can be started at the push of a button. The largest circuit-breakers in the world can be tripped on or off, and meter

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Basis Is Set for Solution Of U. S.-Philippine Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Tentative agreement upon the methods of settlement of the Philippine problem is authoritatively reported to have been reached between American officials headed by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth.

In broad general terms, foreshadowed in part by a statement last week, the agreement provides as follows:

1. Appointment of a joint expert committee, in the immediate future, to work out recommendations for the next session of Congress covering the entire projected status of the Islands.

2. Formulation, by this committee, of economic relations between the United States and the Philippines providing for a more satisfactory transition from free trade to straight tariff relations than is now offered by the Tydings-McDuffie act.

3. Definite relinquishment of hopes either for continued free trade or for a permanent preferential status for the Philippines.

4. Leaving open the question of earlier independence—in 1938 or 1939, for example—naval bases, neutralization, and so on. Whatever is done on these political matters, it is concluded that the economic settlement is vital and can be drafted pending an agreement on politics.

Contradictory Factors

The Philippine negotiation during the past month in Washington has involved many contradictory factors. It is most difficult to fathom in the political aspects. Thus, President Quezon's ultimate suggestion of almost immediate independence, next year or the year after, came as somewhat of a surprise.

Actually, President Quezon is reported to have begun his negotiation here by asking for an indefinite dominion status—or continuation of the present commonwealth period—for a prolonged term of years.

But this settlement was frowned upon by the Washington officials. To their view, it meant that the United States would assume responsibility for the Philippines without any power to regulate their conduct; that the link with the Orient would continue to complicate American foreign policy.

Free Trade Proposal

So President Quezon's first reported request—dominion status—was rejected. His second proposal, still in entirely unofficial report, was for continued free trade. To which, the State Department negotiations responded that if the islands were to become independent, it would be impossible to give them a trade status diametrically opposed to that given to other nations.

A third proposal broached by President Quezon was for an indefinite preferential status for the Philippines, not unlike that enjoyed by Cuba. And the American authorities rejected this plan, although their own ideas were not unlike preference in their final meaning.

Finding all his gambits repulsed, President Quezon is then reported to have produced the proposal for almost immediate political independence, with a preferential trade status necessarily ended.

This sensational sounding plan makes sense only when examined in the light of the economic projects which the American negotiators are willing to consider. Their idea is that the export tax provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie act are too harsh and stringent on Philippine exports, as intimated in a recent exhaustive study by the tariff commission.

Therefore they are willing to revise the whole economic setup. That is the purpose of the committee about to be appointed, just as it was the real purpose behind President Quezon's visit to the United States.

Beware of These Ten Words: They Put You in Your Class

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Now come the 10 "most overworked" words.

Wilfred J. Funk, who took time out from his activities as a dictionary maker, magazine editor, book publisher and poet, to compile the list, not only picked the words but named classes of people he considers their "most flagrant abusers."

Your education, charm and related qualities, he thinks, can be measured inversely with the frequency with which you use his 10 words. Here's the list and the folks accused of being chief offenders:

1. Okay—Children and shopgirls.
2. Terrific—All persons "exposed" to Hollywood for 24 hours or more.
3. Lousy—Ditto.
4. Contact (both verb and noun)—Advertising workers.
5. Definitely—Society.
6. Gal—Broadwayites.
7. Racket—Tradesmen.
8. Swell—Interior decorators.
9. Impact—Columnists and commentators.
10. Honey—Stock brokers.

Mr. Funk's interest in words led him to compile a widely published list of the 10 "most beautiful" several years ago. He thought a list of the 10 "most over-worked" might prove worth while by encouraging people to avoid their use.

"Lots of other people besides those listed are over-working these words, but I have tried to name the worst offenders," he explained. "It seems like everything that's good, bad or indifferent is 'a honey' to a broker, and in Hollywood there seems to be no middle ground between 'terrific' and the antonym, 'lousy.'"

He deplored the evidence that "gal" is making "girl" obsolete in many quarters.

As for Park Avenue saying, "Yes, definitely," "Definitely so," and "Definitely" a lot of other things, Mr. Funk thinks the socialites of this country are becoming British-minded, what with the King George V jubilee, Mrs. Simpson and the impending coronation becoming so important to them in the past few years.

"The joke is they think it's an aristocratic English word, whereas the fact is that the English charwoman or dustman (the lowliest type of housemaid and the garbage collector to you) can hardly bear to leave 'definitely' out of a sentence."

Job for Every Case Graduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27—Each of the 123 seniors at Case School of Applied Science will receive a job with his diploma in June. Credit for obtaining the jobs goes to Mrs. E. R. West, secretary to Dr. William E. Wickenden, president of Case.

When she announced that she had fulfilled her mission—a job for every senior—it came as the last chapter of a story of pluck, courage and persistency that has few counterparts on the college campuses of the country.

It's a story that has its beginnings last summer when Dr. Wickenden called Mrs. West to his office and quietly remarked:

"I've a new task for you."

"What is it this time?" she asked.

"I wish," said he, "that you'd find a job for each of our seniors in the 1937 class."

Fellow associates of Mrs. West said she accepted the assignment as all a part of her day's work. As the first step, she sent letters to 2000 corporations and industries in all parts of the country—asking each what positions were open to young men fresh out of college.

"The response," she related, in telling of her experience, "was more gratifying than I expected.

"All of the business and industrial leaders seemed interested and many of them sent representatives to interview members of our senior class. Others asked me to send likely students to their plants at the company's expense. I've sent the boys as far away as New York with good results."

"What concerns have agreed to take most of the boys?" she was asked.

"I think," she smiled, "it might be unfair to mention companies by name. However, it's fair to say the large steel corporations, telephone companies, iceless refrigeration concerns and aluminum firms accepted a majority of the seniors."

The class is made up of seven students in civil engineering, 40 in mechanical engineering, 22 in chemical engineering, 25 in metallurgy, three in physics and 26 in chemistry.

Mrs. West also sought jobs for a limited number of Case sophomores and juniors and succeeded in placing some for the first time in the history of the school.

"Her work," said Dr. Wickenden, "offers an example of a project that might well be followed by other college officials."

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C. I. O. Demand Held Step To Closed Shops

Chrysler Parley Hinges on Union Insistence on Preferred Status

Miners an Example

Lewis Group Modifies Its Stand to Meet Conditions

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., March 27—Settlement of the strike in Chrysler Corporation, which has brought Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis face to face here, is held up by a blockade over the right claimed by an industrial union to a dominating advantage over all other labor organizations.

Mr. Lewis insists upon this preference.

Mr. Chrysler refuses to concede special position to the striking union, and contends that his automobile company, third largest in the country, will continue to deal on an equal basis with every labor organization.

Neither side has greatly changed its ground since negotiations began more than three weeks ago, followed by the sit-down strike in Chrysler plants, their evacuation at Gov. Frank Murphy's request, and Chrysler's agreement to keep them closed until the issue is composed. Today the principals of company and union go into their fourth day of debate.

Issue of Rights Raised

Prior to the rise of the C. I. O. last year, the question of special rights had not been pressed in factories in a labor history of more than half a century. In the minor area of manufacturing where unions had succeeded in organizing, they habitually grouped themselves by trades or crafts, and each took the same footing as another.

By the nature of an industrial union, however, since this oncoming type of union aims to include all employees irrespective of their crafts, its composition requires it to reach out to become the one union of the entire plant. Consequently it competes with every other labor organization in a plant and seeks ultimately to swallow them up.

The model which Mr. Lewis has before him in these negotiations, and indeed in his entire campaign in large-scale industry is the coal miners union of which he is president. The United Mine Workers is a closed shop—no one can work in a mine in which the union is established unless he joins. His union dues and assessments are deducted from his pay check by the coal company. The miner signs assent. The system is called the "check-off" of dues and assessments.

Check-off and Closed Shop

The check-off is the inescapable closed shop.

Through it a man automatically becomes a member of the union. He has to join to get on the pay roll. If he does not have the $10 for initiation fee, the company takes it out of his pay in installments and turns the money over to the union treasurer.

The arrangement is of inestimable value to the union. If it had to collect its own dues and canvass for its members, the United Mine Workers would register only a fraction of its present membership and financial strength, it is said in the labor world. The "check-off" has been operating in mining, according to mine union members here, for some 40 years.

Mr. Lewis' union is and has been an industrial union for more than a quarter of a century. It takes in every worker in and around the mines. It is the most complete industrial union in the country, and not only the largest industrial union but, with its half million or more members, the largest of any trade union of any kind, thanks to the check-off.

One Big Union Plan

As this is the manner of union and the kind of system which Mr. Lewis and his allies in the C. I. O. are striving to impose on the traditionally non-union industries of America, like automobile making, steel, etc., it is obvious that his automobile union does not want to be treated as one among many trade unions or company unions.

So far the C. I. O. has tried to win the check-off only in the first of its large industrial strikes, that in a glass company. The attempt was probably experimental. It has not been repeated. The demand was lost.

In the next big strike, that in General Motors Corporation, the C. I. O. put in a modification. It sought sole bargaining power to represent all employees. It obtained a compromise, in receiving the pledge of the corporation to bargain with no other labor group for the next six months.

Revives Bargaining Demands

In steel which came next, the union did not ask for preferment. Leaders of organized labor have learned to be traders. They make their demands according to the circumstances. Steel was the toughest opponent of all. The union members were a minority. The union took what it could get, and was delighted. It achieved recognition and entry into the industry.

Coming back to the motors, the union revived its demand for exclusive bargaining rights. This time

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Murphy Believes Accord Near In Chrysler Strike

By the Associated Press

Reports of progress in negotiations to end the Chrysler Motor Corporation strike constituted a cheerful Easter greeting to 80,000 idle automotive workers today.

Gov. Frank Murphy's statement that "not a great deal" separated opposing forces brightened the Detroit workers' prospects of getting back to jobs they left almost three weeks ago.

Congressional leaders who have been listening to arguments by representatives and senators discussing sit-down strikes during the week were summoned to White House conferences upon the President's arrival from Warm Springs, Ga.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said last night an inquiry indicated sit-down strikes "do not reflect any widespread movement to defy the law." The statement was in reply to criticisms by Representative McCormack (D) Massachusetts of her previous utterances on the sit-down technique.

Vice-President Garner said he would present to the Senate Monday a telegram from A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and six other Bostonians. It said the problem of sit-down strikes "is rapidly growing beyond control," and "armed insurrection — defiance of law, order and duly elected authority—is spreading like wildfire."

Strikes and unionization drives held sway in many states.

Vacuum Cleaner Pumps Voice Into Speechless Organ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILLPORT, N. Y., March 27—Four men of the century-old Methodist Episcopal church here have restored the voice of the pipe organ in their church edifice, after the instrument had been silent for a decade, and incidentally discovered a new use for an electric vacuum cleaner, which each Sunday is now promoted from its ordinary tasks to the unusual function of supplying air for the organ.

The organ, built in 1883, developed internal trouble about 10 years ago and had to be abandoned in favor of a piano to accompany the singing of anthems and hymns in the church. Costs of repairing the instrument were too heavy for the church to bear.

Nevertheless, the longing to hear the strains of the old organ would not be silenced, and at last four members went to work.

Joe VanArnam, one of the quartet of volunteer organ-restorers, had a "hunch." He tried it; it worked!

Boring a hole in the reserve chest of the organ bellows, the nozzle of a vacuum cleaner was inserted, utilizing the blowing end of the machine. An electric switch was installed to connect with a stop seldom used in playing the instrument.

Both Sides Make High Points In Hearing on Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Far and away above any other testimony received in three weeks of hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on court reorganization in effectiveness has been the evidence of four men who, both because of their position in national life and maturity of judgment, have commanded deepest attention from Congress and the public.

Two of these men favored the President's plan; two opposed it. All placed the matter on such a high plane of patriotism and impartiality that retorts of the emotional variety were temporarily hushed. With the Senate committee temporarily recessed over the week end, an opportunity to consider and survey the rival position of the two groups as represented by these four men is afforded.

For the court plan were William Draper Lewis, director of the Federal Law Institute, and Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General. Against the proposal with equal emphasis were Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University, and Dr. Young B. Smith, dean of the Columbia University law school.

Effect of Hughes' Letter

To each man, approaching the subject in his own way, the committee paid the compliment of putting aside the heckling that met lesser figures. If any opinions have been changed in the Senate since hearings began, it was as a result of the evidence of one of these four witnesses.

One further figure must be mentioned. The letter of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes to Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana is undoubtedly the sensation of the hearing to date. It made the most profound effect. To many people it seemed to demolish, once and for all, the argument that court efficiency would be increased by court enlargement. It exploded a dynamite cap right under the major thesis advanced by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, of court overwork, and it was concurred in by Mr. Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter, eliminating all possibility of partisanship. Court enlargement, said the Chief Justice, "would impair that efficiency so long as the court acts as a unit."

But considering the debate merely from the point of actual witnesses coming before the committee, the four men mentioned ranked highest. Besides this, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes specifically stated that he took no stand on the Roosevelt court plan as a whole, while the argument for it which he upset has been steadily losing prestige for weeks.

Let the defenders of the court enlargement plan speak first.

Both Mr. Jackson and Mr. Lewis emphasized the dramatic split which now exists in the Supreme Court. Mr. Jackson offered evidence seeking to show a gradual extension of Supreme Court powers which he held were never intended by the framers of the document. One item must suffice.

Sees "No-Man's Land"

Arguing that a "No-Man's Land" of authority between states and the Federal Government has been set up, he declared hope could not be placed in a constitutional amendment, since "judges who resort to a tortured construction of the Constitution may torture an amendment." The Sixteenth Amendment gave Congress absolute authority "to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived," he recalled, yet the Supreme Court has "refused to apply it to their own salaries, or to the income from state and municipal bonds or to salaries from state and municipal sources, or to stock dividends."

Under such circumstances, he asked, what guarantee is there in a constitutional amendment unless the viewpoint of judges themselves is changed?

Every full-time President down to the time of Roosevelt has appointed one or more Supreme Court judges, other witnesses pointed out, but despite the fact that the present Supreme Court average age is 72, the highest in history, a "sit-down" prevents the normal influx of fresh judicial blood.

Mr. Lewis did not go into this, but implied it in pointing out that there are two clauses of the Constitution, the "commerce clause" and the "due process clause," in which it is perfectly valid for two separate and diametrically opposed constitutional views to be drawn. So long as there are strict and broad constructionists on the court, the five to four decisions will follow, he said.

Are Amendments Needed?

"There is no evidence as yet," he added, "that we need amendments to the Constitution, but there is every evidence that we need a recognition of twentieth century facts and social concepts in its interpretation." The President's plan, he pointed out, "is more conservative of existing institutions than to do nothing; for to do nothing is inevitably to invite more radical and regrettable action."

So much for the advocates. Now for the opponents.

It is significant that Dr. Dodds and Dean Smith both criticized certain recent Supreme Court decisions. Just as Mr. Jackson and Mr. Lewis made their case stronger by taking a middle ground, so Dr. Dodds and Dean Smith won profound attention by showing their position at the outset to be that of liberals, although liberals who sharply oppose the Roosevelt procedure.

Dr. Dodds put into words the deep apprehension which many Americans feel over the far-reaching innovation. It is possible, he said, for a person to be far out of sympathy with the reasoning in certain recent court opinions "and still be bitterly opposed to Executive domination of the courts."

His attack was sharp:

"He (President Roosevelt) has invented a scheme by which he hopes to control the opinions of the court. Stripped of excess verbiage, this is what the proposal amounts to. While the undated resignations of the new appointees may not be demanded and filed in advance, the result will amount to the same thing."

Points to Germany

And Dr. Dodds wound up with a challenging reminder of the Nazi victory in Germany, and the declaration that the Roosevelt plan "will be a first step, and a long step, toward this result in its effect on the public mind."

Dean Smith recapitulated all the arguments against Mr. Roosevelt's plan and then went on to give an alternative, and it was this which made his comment memorable. From questions and discussions afterward it was apparent that his idea, already widely considered, made a marked impression on senators.

Dean Smith proposed a simple constitutional amendment, fixing tenure of office of Supreme Court judges by requiring them to retire at a specified age, preferably 75. In order to prevent too great a change at the outset, he proposed that the retirement be extended over a period of years in order of seniority. (This, of course, would apply to Mr. Justice Brandeis first, a liberal.)

For the second part Dean Smith would have Congress propose the amendment to conventions of the 48 states in such a means that a referendum-election could be held over the nation on the same day.

Proponents of the President's plan have had two weeks of testimony; opponents one week. The latter will continue their evidence next week. Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia will make a radio speech Monday night attacking the plan.

S & W CAFETERIAS

WASHINGTON ATLANTA
CHARLOTTE ASHEVILLE
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Highlights on Court Reorganization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—High spots of pro and con testimony given thus far in three weeks before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the plan to reorganize and enlarge the Supreme Court follow. First two weeks of testimony were devoted to those favoring the change; the past week to opponents, who will continue testimony in the coming week.

Arguments For

William Draper Lewis, Director Federal Law Institute—

Under the Court as at present constituted there are few acts of Congress regarded by the majority of Congress and by the President as not only constitutional but vitally necessary to public welfare which will not be annulled by the decision of a divided court. . . . There is no evidence as yet that we need amendments to the Constitution, but there is every evidence that we do need a recognition of twentieth century facts and social concepts in its interpretation. The President's recommendation . . . is more conservative of existing institutions than to do nothing; for to do nothing is inevitably to invite radical and regrettable action.

Homer T. Cummings, Attorney General—

Attorney General (now associate Justice) McReynolds in his annual report for 1913 recommended that "When any judge of a Federal court below the Supreme Court fails to avail himself of the privilege of retiring now granted by law . . . the President be required, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint another judge who shall preside over the affairs of the court and have precedence over the older one." In the course of our history the size of the Supreme Court has been changed six times by both increasing and reducing membership.

Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General:

Prediction of "impending moral chaos," (by a majority of the justices) grief over the fear that "The Constitution is gone," characterization of the SEC as a "star chamber," accusation that the Congress and Executive have coerced farmers, taken freedom of contract away from working women and despoiled the States, indicate an implacable, although unquestionably sincere, opposition to the use of national power to accomplish the policies so overwhelmingly indorsed by the voters.

Leon Green, Dean Northwestern University Law School:

It is clear from these cases that a very serious division existed in the court long prior to 1933 and that it continues to exist. It was as pronounced before as after the emergency legislation of the New Deal. . . . This course of decision has been crystallizing in the Court, though its strength has been waning outside the Court, until the country as reflected by its approval of legislative programs in conflict with it, has indicated a preference for the more liberal attitude of the Court before it became so crystallized.

Judge John Patrick Devaney, President National Lawyers' Guild:

What critics really fear is that the President will appoint men of the type, character and ability of Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo rather than men who share the economic views of the leaders of the American Bar Association and who could be counted upon to vote with the present conservative majority of the court. When Mr. Harding was President and Mr. Daugherty, attorney general, a committee of the American Bar Association recommended the enlargement of the court to 12. The leaders of the American Bar Association were willing to trust Mr. Harding to appoint three new justices at a time when it was known that the court tended to have a liberal majority.

Prof. Charles Groves Haines, University of Los Angeles:

As a tribunal exercising to a considerable extent political powers, the Supreme Court has necessarily been subjected to political control through Congress and the Executive to keep the judiciary in step when judicial decisions have become manifestly out of accord with the clearly expressed will of the nation. . . . Under the cloak of the Constitution as law the justices have not only continued to assert their supremacy but also, as Jefferson forecast, to extend their jurisdiction.

Dean Thomas Francis Konop, Notre Dame University law school:

As now construed by the Supreme Court, the people look upon the Constitution as a bar to help them in times of distress and as a barrier to progress and social justice. Reasonably and liberally construed, the Constitution will adapt itself to our progress. It can and must be so construed if we are to save ourselves and the Supreme Court.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora, Supreme Court of New York:

President Roosevelt's proposals are calculated to preserve the courts and not to destroy them. Those who would preserve the courts will not widely adopt a hands-off policy when the courts are accused by their own distinguished members of adopting "tortured" construction of the Constitution and of reading into the Constitution their "own personal economic predilections."

Arguments Against

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president, Princeton University:

It is possible for one to be far out of sympathy with the reasoning in these (Supreme Court) opinions and still to be bitterly opposed to executive domination of the courts. . . . He (President Roosevelt) has invented a scheme by which he hopes to control the opinions of the court. Stripped of excess verbiage, this is what the proposal amounts to. While the undated resignations of the new appointees may not be demanded and filed in advance, the result will amount to the same thing, and Americans have always deplored appointment to any office, judicial or otherwise, under such conditions. . . . I do not mean to charge that the conscious purpose of the present public policy is to establish authoritarian government without popular or judicial restraint. But the consequence of the President's proposal, if adopted, will be a first step, and a long step, toward this result in its effect on the public mind.

Charles E. Hughes, chief justice of the United States.

An increase in the number of justices of the Supreme Court, apart from any question of policy, which I do not discuss, would not promote the efficiency of the court. It is believed that it would impair that efficiency so long as the court acts as a unit. . . . The Constitution does not appear to authorize two or more Supreme Courts or two or more parts of a Supreme Court functioning in effect as separate courts.—(Concurred in by Associate Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter.)

Dr. Young B. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Columbia University:

An amendment to deal with the specific issue before this committee now, can be drafted with ease, can be stated in simple language, and can be acted upon promptly. That would be an amendment fixing the tenure of justices by requiring them to retire at a specified age. Whether the age fixed be 70 or 75 I do not think is a matter of controlling importance, but I would prefer 75. . . . Could not Congress provide, in submitting the proposal (of a constitutional amendment), that the conventions shall be composed of a given number of delegates at large elected at special elections on a specified date uniform in all the states, and that the conventions shall meet on a designated day thereafter to act upon the proposal? . . . This would take the issue regarding the court out of Congress and place it before the American people where it belongs.

Dr. Theodore Graebner, Concordia (Lutheran) College, St. Louis:

I share the fears of those who see a menace to the freedom of our institutions. I am concerned chiefly with the problem of religious liberty. There is no religious implication in the proposal of the President, of course. But there may be consequences affecting religion.

Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange:

We are opposed to this change because the vast majority of our membership think this proposal is a threat to the religious and political liberties of our people . . . There are many grave problems but there is no crisis on the horizon which should remotely justify the violation of the implied requirements of the Constitution.

Prof. Raymond Moley, editor of News-Week and former Administration "brain-truster."

The time has come for the best of remedies and not the second best . . . It (the President's proposal) seizes the great enthusiasm and unity of a popular mandate and squanders it for the mirage of a solution, not a solution.

E. H. Everson, national president of The Farmers' Union.

Our principal opposition in securing just and equitable farm legislation ever since the World War, has not come from the Supreme Court, but rather from Presidents and bureaus and departments here at Washington . . . Centralized power as it is now plainly evident in many countries through the world is more likely to be exercised in oppressing and suppressing the rights and opportunities of the people than in protecting them.

Fred Brenckman, Washington representative, National Grange.

The proposal to increase the personnel of the Court to the extent authorized under the present plan, if adopted, would reduce the deliberations of our highest court to the level of a mass meeting, unless gag rule should be imposed, as is sometimes done in the House of Representatives, with its 435 members. By every rule of human conduct, the effect of such a step would be to slow up the machinery of the court and to retard its work.

Airliner Crash Held Due to Iced Control

PITTSBURGH, March 26 (AP)—Officials of the Transcontinental & Western Airlines declared today that ice forming on the control equipment caused the crash of its airliner near Pittsburgh with 13 fatalities. The company issued this statement, following an investigation of the crash in the meadowland five miles from the airport where the plane was preparing to land:

"The crash of the plane last night near Pittsburgh was due to the plane passing through localized, but very severe icing formations, while descending toward Pittsburgh, where a ceiling of 1200 feet and visibility of five miles prevailed.

"The crash of the plane failed to dislodge the ice formed on the airlerons, and gave us the clue on which we were able to reconstruct the accident.

"All modern transport planes carry de-icing equipment for every part of the plane on which ice formations have been encountered.

"Never before in tests or in scheduled flying has ice formed on the airlerons to an extent that interfered with normal flight.

"However, the unusual ice formation causing this accident indicates that protection against icing must be extended to include airlerons, and TWA is taking immediate steps to develop this additional safeguard."

Chemistry Medal Awarded University of Iowa Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Dr. Harold S. Olcott, 27-year-old research associate in the State University of Iowa, has been chosen by the American Chemical Society to receive the second Eli Lilly and Company Award in Biological Chemistry, carrying $1000 in cash and a bronze medal. The prize will be awarded at the opening session of the society's ninety-third meeting on April 12 at the University of North Carolina.

The citation read for his "contributions and promise in the study of the autoxidation of fats and the chemistry and mode of action of antioxidants." The first Lilly Award made in 1935, went to Willard M. Allen of the University of Rochester.

Cherry Buds in Capital Protected by Smudges

WASHINGTON March 27 (AP)—Fires of smudge-pots warmed the capital's Japanese cherry trees March 25 because of a sudden drop in temperature. Workmen lighted wood burners beneath the bud-laden branches, scene of the cherry blossom festival which annually draws thousands of visitors. Heavy smoke impaired the view of the near-by Lincoln Memorial.

"We will stage a festival with blossoms or no festival at all," declared Charles J. Columbus, secretary of the festival committee.

The ceremony, commemorating the gift of the trees from Japan, will take place between April 2 and April 8, depending on the time the buds open.

Cummings Informs Senate On Anti-'New Deal' Suits

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings sent to the Senate yesterday a bulky, 183-page volume outlining thousands of suits which he said had been filed against Roosevelt Administration laws since March 4, 1933.

Mr. Cummings' report, which the Senate requested, reviewed the court history of 28 statutes in which injunction proceedings were instigated. The report was "purely factual," a Department of Justice spokesman said. The Agricultural Adjustment Act took up 79 pages. A total of 1898 suits were filed in 69 district courts against that act alone, Mr. Cummings said.

Sea Gulls Thawed Out, Continue Their Flight

HORNELL, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—Two sea gulls, forced down in the business section here covered with ice, continued their migratory flight today—thanks to police and Game Warden F. S. Maloney.

Police captured the birds and Mr. Maloney thawed them out. More than 50 of the birds landed on the flats south of this city yesterday during a sleet storm.

Texas Inquiry Board Demands Inspections

AUSTIN, Texas, March 26 (AP)—A military court investigating the New London school explosion made a preliminary report to Gov. James V. Allred today recommending creation of a state agency to supervise erection of public buildings and installation of heating and lighting devices.

It recommended the agency make periodic inspections of such buildings and be empowered to enforce protective regulations, and that legislation be enacted requiring the mixing of a malodorant with gas so any leaks would be more noticeable.

The first report will be followed by a more detailed one in about two weeks, and both will be submitted to a legislative committee ordered to investigate the explosion.

The report blamed the explosion on accumulation of gas in the foundation area between the ground and the concrete first floor, saying the explosive mixture of gas and air probably was fired by operation of a knife switch on an electric line in a manual training room adjacent to the area.

Charleston Plans Transatlantic Base

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27 (AP)—Preliminary work on a seaplane base to make historic Charleston one of the first terminals for trans-Atlantic flights has started on the east bank of the Ashley River.

Mayor Burnet R. Maybank said he expected trans-Atlantic planes to begin making Charleston their port of entry by the end of the year. Pan American Airways promised "seasonal" service would be made here when suitable facilities were available, he said.

As a result of the agreement with the airways company, the city has undertaken to provide needed facilities for giant clipper ships which will be used if ocean flying is inaugurated.

West Point mills property, site and building of the last rice mill of the South Carolina low country, was chosen for the base. It adjoins the WPA-built Charleston municipal yacht basin.

Tower Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

War defeat. For Mussolini, already aggravated by many pin-pricks of British civil, clerical and Parliamentary denunciation, this was too much.

¶ "A storm of printers' ink," the Duce shouted, "is raging against Italy" in the British press; and "hysterical, hypocritical oratory emanates from certain Anglican pulpits. . . ." These will "not succeed in shaking our imperturbable calm." But whether, under cover of these words, Mussolini would send seasoned troops to aid the routed Italian raw recruits in Spain, or planes to contest the Loyalists' newly won mastery of the air, was the unanswered question in every capital.

¶ France bristled as Mussolini's words whistled by. French patience, it was publicly made known, was wearing thin as Italy pursued its little game in Spain. Diplomats hustled back and forth.

Germany remained conciliatory, with watchful eye on Britain and the possibility of a new western Locarno.

British restlessness blew off a head of steam in Parliamentary debate. But the Foreign Office appeared to be restraining French impatience.

The Spanish Non-intervention Committee talked less of withdrawing foreigners from Spain, after Italian delegate Grandi hotly said his nationals were in "for the duration." The neutral patrol of Spain's land and sea frontiers was not yet completed, and there appeared no way of knowing how fast arrangements would go ahead.

¶ The vermilion and blue flag of the United Automobile Workers of America jubilantly swept out into a swirling snowstorm, Thursday, from the largest of eight Chrysler plants occupied by sit-down strikers. A few moments later, cheering workers had marched out of all the plants, and turned keys over to national guardsmen. A few more moments and John L. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler resumed their conference in Governor Murphy's office, coming to peaceful grips on the issue of sole bargaining rights asked by the C. I. O. union.

¶ Chrysler and labor and public authorities all claimed a victory. Chrysler officials had control of their property again—except in one respect. For Chrysler agreed, and Governor Murphy guaranteed, that the plants will not be reopened until a settlement is negotiated. This was the union share of the many-sided victory. As for the public authority, it was agreed by virtually everyone that public opinion had mounted irresistably against the sit-down technique; and had forced Mr. Lewis to convert his strategy into this less obvious but still effective form of strike guaranteed by the Governor of the State against strikebreaking.

¶ As the distillate of the best in foreign labor laws and his own mediation experience, Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, offered the United States a way out of its labor strife. A rough draft of his proposals included the following: Federal recognition of the right to unionize free from coercion, and to bargain collectively. A basic contract between workers and management, waiving the right to lockout and strike until after mediation has been tried. A new federal mediation service.

¶ If mediation fails, then arbitration would be recommended. If arbitration were refused, a presidential commission would be given powers and a certain time to investigate and make recommendations. If these were declined, then labor could strike and capital could lockout—but the presidential commission's report and recommendations would be made public.

¶ Joseph Coppola wields a meat ax for the Union Packing Company of Jersey City, N. J. On Wednesday, he and approximately 200 fellow workers became partners in the concern, entitled to profits as well as wages. The management promised to distribute 15 per cent of earnings monthly, saying: "We may be altruists, but we can't see why one person should earn $1,000,000 and another $20." Joseph Coppola looked up from dissecting a joint for long enough to say: "It's a fine thing the company is doing, and they will benefit by it, in the end."

¶ Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve Board chairman, repeated his hope that there would be more taxes—to balance the budget and act as a curb on inflation. President Roosevelt "expressed his hope that there would be no more taxes" at this session of Congress.

¶ It was considered significant that Italy's diplomats visited Yugoslavia to make an accord; the Yugoslav Premier did not go to Rome. It was Premier Mussolini who sought favors and Yugoslavia who gained much while conceding little. The accord was added to several other Yugoslav understandings, looking toward a neutrality for that country in the midst of the many imperialist and military rivalries. For Mussolini, it freed his northern boundary for larger Mediterranean matters.

Belgium, somewhat similarly, sought to return from its postwar alliances to its prewar neutral status, as King Leopold canvassed the matter at London.

Air Raid Shelters in Paris

Municipal authorities in Paris plan to construct 50 subway air-raid shelters at a cost of 2,000,000 francs each.

Cut in Speed Limit Planned To Aid Safety in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—To bring this city's street traffic into harmony with the order and efficiency characterizing its other branches of government, the Cincinnati Safety Department has just launched an intensive campaign to reduce speed and to remove all irresponsible elements from the streets. The general speed of all traffic is to be brought down in four definite steps through 30 day periods following the discovery that speed is the main factor in the city's accident record.

"Although this city's traffic accidents do not exceed the usual rate, the percentage of fatalities from them runs abnormally high," stated John H. Ames, director of the Safety Department. "This shows that their violence is extreme and 'excessive speeds' in the answer. Regardless of what causes an accident it is the element of speed that causes the damage. A study of the accident figures indicates that this is true in Cincinnati."

Gradual Reduction

Under the four successive periods in the speed reduction program adopted at the suggestion of Lieut. F. M. Kreml, safety expert, who studied the problem here, motorists driving between 40 and 45 miles per hour will be given warning tags during the first 30-day period, while those exceeding 45 miles per hour will be arrested. In the second period, those driving over 40 miles per hour will be arrested and those driving between 35 and 40 miles will be given the warning tags. This limit will be again reduced another five miles in the third period, while in the fourth period and thereafter all motorists driving over 35 miles per hour, and those driving under that speed but at speeds inconsistent with existing conditions, will be arrested.

"During these periods," declared Mr. Ames, "a record will be kept of all warning tags issued. If a motorist receives two such tags, he will be sent a letter reminding him of the fact and cautioning him that if he receives a third tag his name will be sent to the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles with a recommendation that his driver's license be suspended. In this way we hope to teach motorists to drive at speeds not exceeding 20 miles an hour in congested districts and between 25 and 35 miles elsewhere in the city."

War on Drinkers

Effort is also to be continued to remove from the streets drivers and pedestrians under the influence of liquor. The latter has been found to be a menace to street safety as well as the former.

"We have found that ten per cent of the pedestrian fatalities were under the influence of drink and that even if the man is not disorderly he may become an obstruction to traffic and certainly he is in danger himself in that condition," said Mr. Ames. "We have asked the judges to co-operate with the police when they bring in drunken pedestrians even when disorderly conduct has not been shown on the ground that they are nevertheless a traffic menace. Non-habitual drunkards will be held at the police station long enough to sober up with no charges presented against them."

Lawyers Aid Accused Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 27—"Did you actually steal the lace curtains?"

A friendly lawyer put the question to a youth he was defending on a theft charge. The prisoner had just told the judge that he bought the curtains because he was in the rag business.

"Are you sure you did not steal the curtains?" the lawyer again asked the youth during the judge's temporary absence from the courtroom. "The evidence of this woman and others is against you. They say they saw you take them off the line and escape with them. They say they followed you and that the police recovered the curtains."

"No, sir, we are in the rag business and we bought the curtains."

"The judge will soon return," the lawyer continued, "and if you tell the truth he will be more lenient with you than if he believes you are lying."

When the judge entered, one of the three boys awaiting sentence stepped forward, saying, "Your Honor, we did steal the curtains."

For this the boys were sentenced to six months in a house of correction.

About 400 lawyers each volunteered their services last year to go to the Boys' Court one day a year and defend young men brought into court on various charges. Unlike the criminal court, where the state pays for a public defender, the Boys' Court is a part of the Municipal Court in Chicago and has no provisions for a public defender.

Youths brought into the court for petty stealing, shop lifting, burglary, robbery and so on, range in age from 16 to 21 years inclusive. After 21 they go to Criminal Court and boys below the age of 16 are sent to Juvenile Court.

"The lawyers like it," said Albert Werner, chairman of the subcommittee for the Bar Association, which lists names of lawyers who respond to the call to help the boys.

"Each year we have many 'repeaters'—lawyers who had the experience of going to the Boys' Court and who want to return," he continued.

Although the present system of providing a different lawyer each day is believed to be better than having no defenders at all, J. M. Braude, judge of the Boys' Court in Chicago, urges that these public defenders serve for a longer time.

It would be still better, he said, if the same lawyer could serve for two weeks or perhaps a month so that if the boy wanted to summon witnesses he could have his case postponed and still have a lawyer familiar with the facts do this.

Another means of improving the service, according to the judge, would be to have more lawyers with criminal practice and fewer who have had only civil practice in the law. Furthermore, boys coming into this court, Judge Braude continued, need public defenders who know the social implications of the case in which the boy is involved.

Antarctic Wonders Shown in Pastels

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP)—The public is about to get its first glimpse of the Paige pastels from the second Byrd antarctic expedition, depicting the south polar sky. The 100 drawings will go on exhibition for 16 days at Los Angeles County Museum next Thursday.

The collection is the only one of its kind in American art. Because of this and its research interest it is valued at $200,000. It may go within a few weeks to the Paris exposition. Eventually it will become a permanent exhibit at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

David Abbey Paige gave a special "preview" of his work yesterday—work he did in temperatures as low as 30 and 40 degrees below zero.

"There is more color in the supposedly drab Antarctic," he declared, "than anywhere else in the world—even the tropics. I will show you."

And he did. He had drawings of great sun haloes and mirages suffused with wild, strange color. He had a picture of a sunset at 7 a. m. Captured on another board were two suns at the horizon, the real one just above the illusory one. A seeming pillar of fire rose from the real sun and pierced the sky like some giant, flaming obelisk.

One of his prize drawings depicted the longest Aurora Australis storm ever woitnessed, a continuous display lasting 36 hours. To bring this magnificent spectacle back to civilization, Mr. Paige sketched ceaselessly during the entire time the phenomenon, little understood by research, flung its hues across the horizon. He made nearly 300 pencil sketches as the storm advanced, and thus was able to depict, in whole, something no photographs could. The Aurora Australis is the south polar counterpart of the northern Aurora Borealis.

Mr. Paige had to use chalk because water colors and oil paints froze and slid from his easel. The New York artist, primarily a mural painter, gained note some seven years ago by paintings of the first Byrd expedition, which he did not accompany. He worked from sketches and color data expedition members supplied him.

Second Bridge Planned At Jacksonville, Fla.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Work on a second bridge across the St. Johns River at Jacksonville is expected to get under way, May 17, and the contract calls for completion of the structure within a year. The bridge will be built with State and Federal funds at a cost of approximately $1,500,000.

The bridge will be 1866 feet long with a roadway 42 feet wide. When the second bridge is completed it will be toll free, it was announced, and tolls also will be removed from the present bridge here. Both bridges will then be operated and maintained by the State Road Department.

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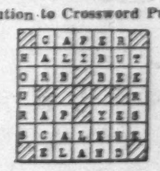

Soviets' Great Farm Show; 60 Buildings to Give Results Of 20 Years' Collectivization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet agriculture is regarded by many observers as the greatest accomplishment of the Russian Revolution. Twenty years of intensive effort have resulted in the organization of something like 100,000,000 people into a system of state and collective farms which has permitted transformation of a petty peasant economy into a modern, mechanized agriculture of a new type.

To show the results of these 20 years, the Soviet Government has prepared an All-Union Agricultural Exhibition, which will be opened in Moscow July 6, to continue for four months. Visitors to this exhibition will be able to see almost at a glance what Soviet agriculture looks like.

For more than a year 5000 workers have been engaged in constructing the 60 large buildings which will house the exhibition. They are set in a landscaped park of 225 acres adjoining the village of Ostankino, in Moscow's suburbs, which was once the estate of Prince Sheremetyev. An additional 275 acres of pine forest, containing three miniature lakes, adjoins the exhibition grounds.

Permanent Exhibition

The buildings and the grounds are intended for permanent use. After the exhibition closes, they will be converted into an All-Union Palace of Collective Farms, where it is proposed to record the future as well as the past progress of Soviet agriculture. For this reason, structures have been made substantial, and hundreds of artists have been employed to provide striking interior decorations. Next year a branch of the Moscow-Volga Canal will extend to the grounds, enabling peasant visitors to reach them directly by steamer from distant parts of the Soviet Union.

Members of the official committee explained to the Monitor correspondent that they believe the purpose of this exhibition is unique. It is not intended to show "records," or to stimulate competition for prizes, but to picture Soviet agriculture as it actually exists.

Near the entrance stands the main pavilion, in which the evolution of Soviet agriculture will be pictured. Here one will see the old peasant village; and then, by photographs, graphs and models the transformation of the old village into the present-day collective farm will be portrayed.

A Square for Each

Each of the 11 Union Republics will have its own "square." The diversity of Soviet country life thus will become apparent. In these squares will be shown the cotton farms of Central Asia, the citrus groves and tea plantations of Abkhazia, the silk culture of Georgia, the vineyards of Armenia, the flax farms of the north, the dairy and grain collectives of the Ukraine and the Volga valley. Each Republic has been asked to arrange an exhibition which will faithfully reflect its particular agriculture.

Several buildings have been set aside for domestic animals. One will show how horses and cattle and pigs are cared for on state and collective farms. Another will be devoted to bee culture; a third to poultry and rabbit farms; a fourth to the rearing of silver foxes and other fur-bearing animals. From Kazakstan will come exhibits of Bactrian camels and from the Arctic reindeer with their tribal owners.

The central building, appropriately enough, is the pavilion of mechanization. The Soviets are most proud of the fact that they have introduced the agricultural machine into a country-side where it was a rarity. All large agricultural machines are owned, not by individuas or even collective farms, but by the state machine-tractor stations. Machine-tractor stations therefore will arrange the exhibits in this pavilion, showing how they serve collective agriculture with their machines, and also direct technical and political education of peasants.

Best Records

The exhibitors have been selected by unique methods. They have been chosen not from those who produce the best cows or camels, the best vegetables or heads of grain, but from those who have consistently produced the richest harvests, who have paid most promptly their state taxes in kind, who have the best cultural conditions in their villages.

Agriculture, like every other phase of Soviet life, is closely connected with politics. The exhibition therefore will show how peasants are taught Communist theory, how they are converted to Communist principles, how political organizers visit every village regularly and select peasant instructors to conduct continuous political classes.

While the Soviet authorities intend eventually to wipe out surviving individual farming, they do not at present discriminate against individual peasants so sharply as they did a few years ago.

Individuals to Exhibit

The 10,000,000 farm-folk still living on individual holdings will have some part in this exhibition. Officials told the writer that individuals will be permitted to exhibit "if they show something exceptional from our point of view."

The committee estimates that between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 persons will pay admission to the Fair in four months. There is room for about 200,000 visitors daily. In addition to the 60 exhibition halls, there will be numerous cafes and restaurants, and a "mid-way" with a circus, cinemas, band concerts, peasant dramatic theaters and peasant singers and dancers from many parts of the Soviet Union.

The exhibition is expected to attract thousands of foreign tourists. It will open at the height of the tourist season, and will provide an opportunity for those with limited time to see for themselves in a few hours a panorama of the collective agriculture of which so much has been written.

Graft Quest Widens In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 (AP)—Repercussions of San Francisco's police graft inquiry, which has led to the resignation of a police commissioner and an order for the district attorney to appear before the grand jury, extended into the mayor's office today.

The San Francisco Examiner said Maurice Rapheld, executive secretary to Mayor Angelo Rossi, told of frequently borrowing small sums from Peter J. McDonough, bail bond broker, whose concern was described by an investigator as a "fountainhead of corruption." The Examiner said Mr. Rapheld explained he had known the broker for 27 years and had paid back all money he borrowed.

The newspaper said Mr. Rapheld told of doing many small favors for Mr. McDonough, while Mr. Rapheld was chief deputy tax collector before he became the mayor's secretary. "There was nothing wrong about it," the secretary said.

District Attorney Matthew Brady, technical head of the current investigation, was ordered to explain to the grand jury today charges the broker holds a note of his. Police Commissioner Thomas Shumate resigned when it was revealed he owed Mr. McDonough $20,000. "The jury is entitled to satisfy itself that it can or cannot have complete confidence in the prosecutor," said Superior Judge George J. Steiger.

Auto Honking, Loud Music Banned in Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Prolonged honking of automobile horns, the playing of radios and musical instruments in a loud manner after certain hours, the keeping of noisy birds or animals, improper use of steam whistles, firecracker explosions and many other unnecessary noises are now illegal in Jacksonville.

The Jacksonville City Council, as the climax of a city-wide anti-noise campaign, passed an ordinance designating many unlawful noises. The ordinance provides penalties for violation of its provisions ranging from a fine of $1 for a first violation to $10 for succeeding violations, with jail sentences as alternatives.

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U. S. S. R. Applauds Its Agriculturists

Exhibition to Last Four Months

Pavilion for Exhibits of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic on the Caspian Sea. Upper—Artist's Drawing of the Entrance to All-Agricultural Exhibition, in Village of Ostankino, Suburb of Moscow, Where Millions of People Are Expected to Pay Visits This Summer and Fall

Exotic Exhibits

Interior Decorations for the Buryat-Mongolian Building, Making Use of Native Designs

Mexican Letter Of Pope Avoids Political Issues

VATICAN CITY, March 27 (AP)—Pope Pius XI, in an Easter-eve encyclical letter, appealed today to Mexico's clergy and laity for "a greater intensification of the Christian life" so as to have "true peace and prosperity."

The letter was not argumentative or controversial, but exclusively one of pastoral counsel.

The Pope stated that "in every country the secret and guarantee for true peace and prosperity's Christian life is carried on in its multiple works."

This is true in Mexico, he stated, saying that therefore the clergy and the people should strive to render ever more intense and effective the Christian life.

The letter was dated as of Easter Sunday, although it was made public today.

The Pope paid high tribute to American bishops who assisted the Mexican hierarchy by erecting a seminary for Mexican students in the United States.

Idiomatic Speech Of Elizabeth's Day Is Found in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Research into the subject of folk speech is an absorbing venture of the University of North Carolina's staff, which has already made pre-eminent studies in folk culture.

It has long been known that some of the isolated parts of the South have preserved certain elements of speech that passed out of standard usage in the days of Queen Elizabeth. Researches in the ballad and folk song have brought many of these to light, and the folk tales now being placed on record are often couched in a language that would have been recognized as familiar by Bunyan or Dryden.

That the preservation of such forms would shed important light on the development of English in America goes without saying. As an example, in many dialect areas of North Carolina the word rear is pronounced to rhyme with pear, and in others the old past tense of eat, pronounced "et" is still used.

Chief promoter of this type of activity in the University of North Carolina is Prof. E. E. Ericson of the English department.

At present one doctoral candidate, Mr. W. L. Wilson, is making a study of dialect materials in North Carolina. This will break the ground for further studies of a similar nature. Mr. Wilson's collections, which extend into the thousands, embrace court records, dialectal fiction, colloquial expressions, phraseology of wills, and many other rich and varied materials.

South Carolina Allots $690,000 for Road Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina highway commission has allotted $690,000 for road maintenance and construction. The allotment provides for 333 miles of bituminous surfaced roadway to be treated again at a cost of $478,554, some 31 miles of paving to be repaired at a cost of $36,746, and 430,000 square yards of road shoulder to be treated at a cost of $172,000.

The commission gave formal approval to contracts for 11 roads and bridges in Horry, Marion, Richland, Florence, Orangeburg, Charleston, Dillon and Greenwood counties.

Earhart Flight by May 1

BURBANK, Calif., March 27 (AP)—Amelia Earhart said today she expects to start again by May 1 her projected flight around the world.

Roumania's Economic Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Roumania's economic recovery during the past year has outdistanced even the most optimistic.

With a favorable trade balance of more than 8,000,000,000 lei (roughly $55,000,000) the economic hopes of the entire country have been raised to the highest point reached in more than a decade.

During the boom years in other countries preceding the crash of 1929, there were partial crop failures in Roumania which prevented her from sharing in the boom. She did not produce enough grain and oil to pay for manufactured goods imported. It is not believed that even a poor crop or two would now halt the economic advance.

The necessity for procuring foreign moneys to meet outside obligations, especially for the purchase of armaments, has caused a lively export of a score of materials which heretofore had been almost entirely neglected, or for which there was little demand.

Oil Main Export

While oil still remains the king of exports with cereals second, such products as lumber, livestock, hides of many varieties, cured bacon, frozen meat, eggs and fruit constitute an ever-increasing percentage of the whole.

In the meantime Roumania is manufacturing more and more goods and importing less. During the past year she has built her own gas mask factory, enlarged aviation factories, laid the foundation for a large munition factory, while in the field of civil commerce and industry greater progress has been made than during any given period in the country's history. With the technical help of American experts one of the most modern railroad car factories in Europe has been built, German experts aided in building a modern locomotive factory. All this means that Roumania is fast marching towards economic independence.

If a bad wheat or corn crop should suddenly appear during the next few years, it would not necessarily cause suffering. From every peasant village there are scores of young men who have gone to the factories, and more and more of their sisters are following them. The money they send back to the family at home is changing village life. The village is no longer the isolated, dreary place it once was.

Notwithstanding the economic progress Roumania has made during the past year, the national currency continues to remain most unstable, and as a result the "black" market held in rivalry to the recognized stock market, continues to do a thriving business.

To Leave It Alone

On the other hand it appears to be to the Government's interest to leave matters as they are for the present. Recently it needed a large sum of money for armaments. Taxes could not be increased and borrowing was impossible. The gold stock of the National Bank was revalorized one night and the next morning the Minister of Finance was in possession of the necessary funds to pay for the war materials, nearly 5,000,000,000 lei. As long as the "black" market continues to exist the people will continue to fear that the Government will make another revalorization the first time it needs a large sum of money.

On the other hand, a certain amount of increased confidence in local government bonds has been evidenced of late, which would indicate that the national currency is finding its level. In 1934, when the Government found it impossible to pay its employees, teachers, priests and army officers, it presented them with 4½ per cent bonds at par. They were soon selling on the stock market at 46. During recent weeks they have gone up to 70. On the other hand, Roumanian bonds held abroad are selling in many cases at one third of their nominal value, and even less. Although the full value of the coupons is not being paid at present, it is believed that it will be paid within another year, for an excess trade balance of 6,000,000,000 lei, at the present rate, is sufficient to meet all foreign obligations including the payment of foreign loans. Although the unusually favorable trade balance of 8,000,000,000 lei seems like an impossible record to equal, if oil and grain continue to be in great demand there is every reason to believe that Roumania will at least begin the payments of all her debts abroad before the end of next year.

First Georgia Men's College Garden Club Nationally Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Unanimously accepted by the board of the Garden Clubs of Georgia, the Landscape Architecture Society of the University of Georgia becomes the first garden club ever to be organized in any college or university affiliating with the National Council of state garden clubs. It will be known as the Franklinia Garden Club.

The Franklinia Garden club was organized as the Landscape Architecture club in 1929, and has functioned virtually as a garden club since. In October, 1936, the group voted to adopt the present name and made application for affiliation with the Garden Club of Georgia.

The club is unique in garden circles in that it is one of the first two men's garden clubs to be organized in Georgia. The other was organized recently in Savannah.

Sentiment is attached to the name of the club. Franklinia, the shrub for which the club is named, was discovered by John Bartram, Pennsylvania botanist, in 1765, on the Altamaha river in Georgia. Bartram was the last botanist ever to see the plant growing naturally. Fortunately, it was preserved for posterity by Bartram. There are several of these rare shrubs now growing on the Georgia campus on the lawn in front of the academic building. Interest is also centered on the similarity of the name of the club with the original name of the University of Georgia—Franklin College.

The first garden club in America was founded in Athens, Ga., in 1891. It is considered fitting to this garden heritage of Georgia that the first college garden club in America should also be established in Athens.

The newly established garden club plans to organize other garden clubs in colleges throughout the South where suitable courses are offered or where students are interested.

South Carolina Collects Twice Its Red Cross Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Although assigned a quota of $62,450, flood relief funds collected in South Carolina by the American Red Cross and forwarded to national headquarters totaled $141,577.38, according to Miss Allie McNeill, state director of the Red Cross.

These figures should be augmented by contributions collected but not shown on tabulations from Washington headquarters, it was pointed out. In addition to contributions of money and supplies, 18 social workers have been sent from the state to the flood zone for rehabilitation work. Several of these are chapter secretaries, and the remainder were borrowed from other social agencies.

City Area, 55.91 Miles

The area of Des Moines is 55.91 square miles. Parks in the city include 1001.3 acres.

Italy and Its Hapsburg Stand: Close Combination With Reich Revealed in Austrian Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME — Authoritative denials have once more been issued here that the Fascist Government is countenancing, if not actually fostering, a Hapsburg restoration in Austria. (Commentators at Belgrade seem to think that even the new Italo-Yugoslav pact refers negatively, if indirectly, to the possibility of a Hapsburg restoration.)

In Italian political quarters it is emphasized that nobody feels the need for a change in the existing Austrian regime which has of late successfully come through many decisive tests. Moreover, it is said, the mere reviving of the problem of a monarchist restoration in Austria would not only stir up dissensions in Austria itself but would create fresh trouble in Central Europe.

The Italian attitude towards Austria still remains, outwardly at least, based on the foundation of the political independence and territorial integrity of the neighboring state together with the recognition of its inalienable character as a German nation.

Italy's policy is consecrated by the Rome protocols, which govern the direct relations between Rome and Vienna, and, insofar as the political relations between Germany and Austria are concerned, by the Pact of July, 1936. Italy's policy is, therefore, it is stated here, inspired by this recognition of Austria's independence, and the attitude of the Fascist Government towards a Hapsburg retoration must be looked at from this aspect.

In the present political condition of Europe a dynastic restoration in Austria would be out of date, many feel and highly perilous. There has rarely been anything said or written in this country which might be taken as implying that Italy is favorable to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Austria. And Italy's retort to the French suggestion that only a Hapsburg restoration would save the independence of Austria is that such a restoration might compromise that independence decisively, causing a dramatic situation that would affect the whole of Europe.

These and similar ideas have been put forward and lengthily explained by Virginio Gayda, well-known exponent of Fascist foreign policy. Writing in the Giornale d'Italia he says that Italy recognizes and respects the historical importance of Austria's national traditions.

Signor Gayda affirms that Italy has no intention of intervening in the internal questions of Austria and the reason for taking up such a strong attitude on the matter of restoration is because there have been, he says, some foreign critics, notably French, who have attributed all sorts of negotiations and agreements to Italy, which she has never had in mind.

The Italian attitude on the Hapsburg restoration, however, deserves attention for another consideration. The support which the Fascist press has given to the German thesis, that the restoration of the Hapsburgs would be undesirable, has been regarded by some political observers as indicating a complete reversal in Italy's attitude toward the Austrian question. This question has hitherto always been regarded as the main obstacle against the German-Italian alliance becoming too close, and many still believe that before long it will put to the test the solidity of the Rome-Berlin axis.

If this interpretation of recent happenings is correct—and events will sooner or later show—it is evident that the German-Italian friendship is founded on a much firmer basis than had been generally supposed, either in Italy or in other countries.

Catalan Cabinet Of Tarraddellas Ends Short Rule

BARCELONA, Spain., March 27 (AP)—The Cabinet of the autonomous state of Catalonia headed by Premier Jose Tarraddellas resigned yesterday. President Companys announced that the names of a new Cabinet would be given out Monday or Tuesday "at the earliest."

(The autonomous Catalonian regime is allied with the Spanish Government at Valencia. The Valencia regime maintains a representative on the Catalan general staff and the Barcelona regime is represented on the supreme war council of the Valencia Government.

(The Barcelona Government has been practically indepenent in other matters since July, 1936.

(The Cabinet which has resigned was formed Dec. 17, 1936. Premier Tarraddellas, a Leftist Republican, was also Finance Minister.)

Madrid Songs of Victory Overcast by Rebel Bombs On Road to Guadalajara

MADRID, March 27 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders bombed Alcala de Henares, 20 miles east of here, today. The city is a strategic point on the road to the northeastern Guadalajarafront.

The first reports of the attack were brought to Madrid by eyewitnesses who were unable to give the extent of the damage. Communications with the city were cut off.

The attack was staged as Government guns were reported blasting at Navalperal de Pinares in a drive on the important insurgent stronghold at Avila, 50 miles west of Madrid and slightly north.

The bombs struck an off-chord for Madrid's songs of victory based on recent successes in Guadalajara province and near Pozoblanco on the southern front.

Has Tide Been Turned?

The populace felt that the tide of war had been turned. Roistering "milicianos," their nondescript uniforms still smeared with trench mud, sang and shouted in the city on Easter leave.

Newspapers blazoned claims that Gen. Francisco Franco's long weeks of pressure on the Government stronghold at Pozoblanco, 150 miles south of Madrid, had been cracked in a mass rout of his troops.

These recent developments, together with Gen. José Miaja's counter-drive against General Franco's Guadalajara army, turned the capital's Eastern week end into a season of gaiety.

Network of Trenches

In broad outline, Madrid's situation is the best since General Franco's men arrived at the Capital's gates a little over four and a half months ago.

Moreover, the people are still conscious of the fact that General Franco's armies have not yet been dislodged from the Jarama River sector at the southeastern edge of the city as well as the other siege lines.

The Government has built a network of trenches which neutral military observers said rivals anything produced in the World War.

Historic Harrison Home in Virginia Being Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Berkeley, historic home of the Harrisons and one of the surviving group of James river colonial estates, will be restored to its original appearance by its owners, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jamieson. The famous old mansion is located about 23 miles below Richmond on the James. Restoration of the exterior of the property—the interior is almost as it was in colonial days—will be completed by late April, and the property will be opened to Garden Week visitors April 26 to May 1.

A clue to the original appearance of the estate was obtained by the owners from photographs and sketches found in the Virginia State library. These pictures, some of which were reputed to be from drawings made by staff artists of the Century magazine who followed the federal armies on their Peninsula campaigns in the War Between the States, led the owners to remove sections of the porches surrounding the present house and discover evidences that the drawings were accurate.

Lyle Swinger, Richmond architect, has been engaged to prepare sketches and supervise the restoration, and has a force of men removing porches and additions to the building. Work also is under way to remove many coats of paint put on during the past 150 years.

Berkeley was built in 1725-26. The orginal patent was made to Richard Berkeley and four kinsmen on Feb. 3, 1619, one year before the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth Rock. The name was taken from Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire, England.

The first Harrison who lived at Berkeley was Benjamin, eldest son of Benjamin Harrison of Surrey. He was treasurer, attorney general, and speaker of the House of Burgesses. He was succeeded by his son, Benjamin Harrison, who served in the House of Burgesses and built the present house. His son was Col Benjamin Harrison, speaker of the House of Delegates, member of Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Governor of Virginia. His son, Gen William Henry Harrison, was born at Berkeley on Feb. 9, 1773, and became President of the United States in 1841, returning to Berkeley to write his inaugural address in his mother's room.

In 1862 the place was occupied by the Army of the Potomac, General McClellan making the house his headquarters when he retreated to the James river from Malvern hill. In those times Berkeley was often referred to as Harrison's Landing, and piles of the old wharf are still visible.

Gain in Employment Reported in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A 10.6 per cent increase in employment in Virginia during 1936 as compared with 1935 and a 16 per cent increase compared with 1929 were reported by Dr. R. H. Barker, statistician of the state department of labor and industry.

He said wages still are 10 to 12 per cent below the levels of 1929, but, due to different prices, real wages are approximately the same.

Japan's Attitude on China

TOKYO, March 27 (AP)—A council of some of Japan's foremost business men, bankers, economists and military leaders, called by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, decided today that the Japanese economic mission to China had failed.

With that as their premise they announced these other conclusions:

1. Japan's attitude toward China has undergone marked change but if it is extended it may give China the impression that Japan was wrong in her previous treatment of her big continental neighbor.

(Foreign Minister Naotake Sato, in his maiden speech on foreign policy, March 8, disclaimed any intention of territorial aggression in China and pledged Japan to a program of "equality" with China.)

2. It is true that Japan's North China policy, which is one of the principal stumbling blocks for Japan's success, has many deplorable points which should be corrected. Japan should try to remove China's misunderstandings that she intends to exploit North China.

(The Japanese-supported state of Manchoukuo was carved out of what once was North Chinese territory—a move that has been termed a political-economic penetration of China.)

3. It is useless at this time for Japan to push her North China aims because that would only increase China's misunderstanding.

4. Japan's best policy toward China is one of watchful waiting. It is necessary, however, that Japan adopt a firm policy.

5. Sino-Japanese economic cooperation is impossible without solving political difficulties.

6. British economic activity in South and Central China is being intensified and must be closely watched.

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Relations of Mexico and U.S. Called Safe if Based on Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An appeal for a deeper understanding between the United States and Mexico, based upon study of facts, was made by Ambassador Josephus Daniels, when he received American students attending the winter seminar at the University of Mexico. In his talk, he disapproved of sensational magazine articles about Mexico which have been published in North American papers and magazines.

"Understanding," he said, "between the two Republics separated by the narrow Rio Grande has suffered because fly-by-night observers with preconceived opinions have returned to their homes after short visits to write papers and books in support of views not based on full knowledge of people or affairs.

"Most of these half-baked stories by tourists are based largely upon bias or upon misleading information imparted by those upon whom they rely in their journeys. Some Mexicans likewise go to the United States and come in contact with its ugly side only, and return without knowing its beauty and the fine spirit of most of its people. Likewise some Americans come here and go home to write that Mexico is all lovely and fair, a sort of Utopia. Others, talking only with pessimists, reach the conclusion that Mexico is headed for revolution by Communists or gold shirt Fascists. Both of these pictures convey the wrong impression. Mexico is no Utopia and neither is there such a country in this drifting world."

Madero as Emancipator

Discussing Mexico's past eras of feudalism and revolution, Ambassador Daniels referred to Madero as a patriot who was assassinated just as his program for emancipation was launched. He observed that wages for the bulk of the population in the feudal era were below any proper standard of living, and that illiteracy was then the greatest curse of the nation. Continuing, he said:

"Today the condition of the mass of Mexicans is better than at any time in the history of the country, though its leaders recognize that there are many bridges to cross before the heights of the desired standards of living and of social justice are reached.

"When Madero came into office (in 1911), 85 per cent of the population was illiterate, and ownership of the land by those who till the soil was practically negligible, while compensation of laborers was little above starvation level. The story of this last quarter of a century in Mexico has been the story of a people resolved to build upon broader foundations. Illiteracy has been reduced to less than 60 per cent, and the increased number of schools for Indians in their ancient tongues—many have never adopted the Spanish language—promises a steady decrease of illiteracy.

"Mexico of the present is a land of developing industries and of an awakening people, a Mexico of experiments, of new ideas, of a search for means to disseminate education and social security. The journals of the earlier discoverers of Mexico are finished volumes. The journals of the present-day discoverers of Mexico are being written by your students and by many others who daily cross the border to see the march of progress in this country.

"These journals will carry the record of the rebirth of a great indigenous nation. They will forecast the Mexico of the future. In the decades to come, they will be searched by students seeking knowledge of the origins of the new Republic of Mexico, tracing the unfolding of democratic institutions, the laborious progress of social justice, the improvement of knowledge and public welfare throughout this rich and beautiful country, and the development of policies necessary for the highest intellectual, moral and spiritual life of the people."

Republics in Agreement

With relation to present Mexican-American relations, Ambassador Daniels said that the year's highlight was reached at the recent Buenos Aires Conference, where both countries co-operated for the furtherance of peace and security on this hemisphere.

"Perfect and harmonious co-operation between the delegates from Mexico and the United States existed at Buenos Aires," he said. "It is a matter of gratification that the representatives of the two most northern Republics saw eye to eye in the plans presented and the actions taken for the peace and prosperity of all the people and countries of the New World."

In conclusion, the Ambassador counseled the students, upon their return to home, to convey the true picture of conditions in Mexico as they were seen. "Mexican leaders are the last people who would wish you to paint a picture of perfection," he said.

"They realize better than you can that giant tasks for improvement in every line confront them. They are resolved to solve their problems and to benefit from the experience of other free nations."

Orientals Checked Largely by Ear By Immigration Officers in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — United States immigration officials who supervise the steady flow of Oriental alien traffic in and out of Hawaii do their work largely by "ear."

Because federal immigration regulations do not provide for use of a fingerprint system, identification of aliens is done almost exclusively by detailed studies of ear structures, shapes and designs.

Before Oriental residents of Hawaii are allowed to sail from the islands to visit their ancestral homes in China or Japan, they must have photographs taken exposing their ears to the best possible advantage. And the bigger and bolder and plainer the picture makes their ears appear, the better the immigration authorities like it.

When immigrants return to the islands their ears are checked with the photographs, and woe unto him who goes to China with one set of ears and comes back with another—as sometimes happens.

Immigration records in Honolulu reveal numerous instances where comparison of ears has prevented aliens from entering Hawaii in the guise of other persons. Illegal entry is frequently attempted by aliens who have bought or otherwise obtained passports and other bona-fide documents from American citizens of Oriental ancestry who have left the islands with the privilege of returning. But earmarks cannot be forged as convincingly as signatures.

Basing his decision almost entirely on ear evidence, a federal judge ordered deportation of a Chinese youth from Hawaii early in February. Comparison of photographs showing principally the ears revealed the youth was really not the person he claimed to be.

Frequently, however, the immigration authorities and the federal courts are confronted with borderline cases where expert testimony is called in to supplement the ear evidence. Occasionally photographs are vague and it is necessary to subject them to minute scrutiny to take full account of the evidence they offer. Like contour maps of a mountain range, the ear photographs are carefully measured to determine relative locations of hills and valleys, bumps and depressions, crooks and curves.

Sometimes identification of the immigrant is made difficult because a number of years have elapsed between time of his departure from Hawaii and his return. And in the interim his physical appearance may have changed generally.

But here again the ears can be determining factors because they invariably bear identifying characteristics that remain unchanged.

Add to Raleigh Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Work has begun on a $385,000 addition to Raleigh's granite post office. It was erected in 1874 and doubled in size in 1914. Again its area will be doubled, this time the building to extend the length of an entire block.

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Child Labor Fight Dropped for Year As Hopeless Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—All hope for ratification of the child labor amendment this year has been officially abandoned.

The New York Legislature's recent vote definitely turned the tables against the possibility of ratification. Rejection by Nebraska's unicameral Legislature yesterday added to the certainty of defeat.

"While it is possible ratification can be completed, I don't think eight states can be induced to act this year," said Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Twenty-eight states have ratified the amendment thus far. Four—New Mexico, Kentucky, Nevada and Kansas—have approved it this year.

On the other hand, seven states have voted against ratification since Jan. 1. Four of them—New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Nebraska—acted in rapid succession in the last month. Previously, Texas and North Carolina had voted against it and South Dakota had tabled it.

Their admission that ratification is unlikely this year does not mean that children's bureau officials have any intention of abandoning support of the present proposed amendment as the way of ending the labor in industry of children.

The revision of the amendment to reduce the maximum age of young people over whom Congress would have regulatory powers from 18 to 14 years, proposed this week by Senator William E. Borah, did not receive a sympathetic response from federal labor officials.

The fact that 35 states now have a 14-year minimum employment age on their record books indicates that Senator Borah's proposed amendment would be more in keeping with public opinion as it stands at the present time. But federal officials here object to it on the ground that every time public opinion wanted the age limit raised the whole amendment process would have to be gone through all over again.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the law of trespass—the possibilities of abuse in a number of ways—the hazard of lack of discipline—the interference with orderly processes of adjustment."

All these arguments, Secretary Perkins is doubtless handing on to President Roosevelt, and they are likely to constitute the basis of his position in the face of criticism. The attacks made on the President are that he has condoned lawlessness by not speaking out in condemnation of the sit-down method. An argumentative reply, already heard in unofficial circles, is twofold:

The President's Attitude

1. That he has been enjoined by the highest authority—the Supreme Court—to leave labor situations officially and formally to local authorities.

2. That in the actual circumstances he has been in very close touch with the situation and has considered Governor Murphy and the two leaders—Walter P. Chrysler and John L. Lewis—were in position to work out their own difficulties without intervention from the White House.

The President was—as usual—tanned and cheery after his Warm Springs vacation. He arrived in late forenoon, drove straight to the White House and proceeded immediately to his desk. Secretary Perkins arrived in about half an hour. She was prepared to furnish presidential ammunition, and strode into the executive offices, saying, "I came to talk about a lot of things."

Meantime, however prominent the sit-down strikes may be in the day's headlines, the Supreme Court contest remained the major news fact of Washington. An important development—however indirect—came when Solicitor-General Reed joined the Charles C. Steward Machine Company of Alabama in asking the Supreme Court to hand down an early ruling on constitutionality of unemployment insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Sit-Downers Evicted Under Building Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—The terms of the building code have again today been brought to bear on sit-down strike strategy, and with efficiency the plant of the Etched Products Corporation in Queens County has been cleared of 19 employees who had been occupying its pressroom since Tuesday. The teviction took place under the eyes of the police who warned that assault by either side would bring arrests. Not a blow was struck.

The company acted against the strikers through Edward C. Keller, Queens building commissioner, who served a notice on Albert Nierenberg, president, that he was permitting a violation of the lodging house laws in allowing the strikers to reside in his plant, which has a certificate of occupancy only for manufacturing purposes. Counsel for the company was unable to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the strikers because, when he reached the court, the presiding magistrate had left.

The company then organized a corps of six strong-arm men who accomplished the eviction with dispatch.

The police position was defined by Deputy Chief Inspector Edward A. Bracken, who, with three officials from the district police station, observed the procedure. No arrests could be made under the lodging house law, he said, because no fee had been charged for occupancy.

Gain in Farmer's Income

The Department of Agriculture says the income of farmers from marketing increased 18 per cent in December, 1936, over December, 1935, reaching a mark of $725,000,000.

It's a 'Whale' of a Swordfish

American Museum of Natural History

Youthful Angler Admires Prize Catch

A Boy Visitor to the American Museum of Natural History Gazes With Wonder at a Model of 13-Foot Swordfish Caught in the North Atlantic. The Original Fish Weighed 601 Pounds

London Christian Science Churches Plan Hospitality for Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 24

In order to cope with the expected influx of visitors to London during the month of May in which the coronation takes place, the Churches of Christ, Scientist have been considering the possibility of making some provisions for the friends in all parts of the world who may have decided to make London their objective at that time.

Eleven Churches of Christ, Scientist, in London have united in forming a Hospitality Center and they have taken for this purpose some very suitable premises at 130 Regent Street, in the heart of the West End.

The object of this Hospitality Center will be not only to provide a friendly welcome to all visitors, but to see that they are cared for in just those ways that a host cares for his guests. This should have the effect of saving many visitors from the exploitation which at such times awaits the unwary traveler. There will also be provision for quiet reading and writing.

Cards of invitation to this Hospitality Center will be freely available at Christian Science Reading Rooms in London and at the European Bureau of the Publishing Society, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.

New Rights Granted to Women In Model Code of Baltic State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The new Latvian civil code is described by Hermans Apsits, Minister of Justice, as one of the most important events in the history of Latvian legislation, as it eliminates separatism, lack of unity in laws governing various provinces, and obsoleteness in the administration of justice.

The preparation of the new code has taken 17 years and the best civil codes of western Europe have served as patterns, although the individual laws have, of course, been formulated and adapted to local requirements.

Comparing the new Latvian code with the former codes here in regard to matrimonial matters, important changes have been made tending to render divorce more difficult. Since 1918 Riga has been known as the Latvian Reno where divorces could be obtained with minimum difficulty.

New also are the provisions governing joint property. Each of the parties retains title to the property controlled prior to marriage, as well as property obtained during married life.

All property, however, obtained jointly by a wedded couple or by one of the parties using the funds of the other party is deemed joint property. In cases of dispute such property shall be considered as belonging to each of the parties on an equal basis. These provisions give great clarity to the complicated articles of the former code which in many cases granted inadequate protection to women.

In regard to inheritance the provisions of the new Civil Code tend to keep bequests of land from being split among all beneficiaries. The question as to who is to become the owner of land is to be decided in such a way that the person considered to have the longest experience in farming and who has invested the largest sum of money in that respective farm has a preference.

In order to make the new Civil Code accessible to interested quarters abroad it has been resolved by the Latvian Ministry of Justice to submit copies of the code to the International Academy for Legal Matters. It is understood that the Academy is to be in session at The Hague from Aug. 4 to 11.

Farley Dedicates Wilmington's New Federal Building

WILMINGTON, Del., March 27 (AP)—Postmaster-General James A. Farley, dedicated Wilmington's new $1,400,000 federal building, today, and recounted improvements which have been made in the service in the last four years and told of the reorganization of the railway, ocean, domestic air, foreign air, and rural mail transportation service.

"The domestic air mail system has been entirely reconstructed," he said, "and is the most efficient air mail service in the world. More miles are flown daily on regular schedules, and more cities and states are served than at any time since the domestic air mail system was established.

"The schedules are faster, the equipment the latest and best, and the annual cost for this vastly improved service is several million dollars less than the cost of the service in 1932."

The foreign air mail service, he said, has been revised and rearranged, and now more than a day is being saved on some of the South American routes.

A. F. of L. Union Plans Drive in Steel Plants

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27 (AP)—Officers and organizers of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, laid plans here yesterday for a proposed campaign in steel plants throughout the country in opposition to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

P. J. Morrin, general president, said the union will seek to organize "about 75,000 more inside workers." In addressing the conference, James W. Williams, president of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. O. L., pledged support of his group, which he said consists of 19 international unions. John P. Frey, president of the A. F. O. L. metal trades department, asserted C. I. O. labor tactics, "if continued . . . will cut the ground from under the feet of the entire American trade union."

More Kansas City Election Officials Are Sent to Prison

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 27 (AP)—Prison sentences piled up to an even dozen for convicted Kansas City vote thieves yesterday when Federal Judge Albert L. Reeves sentenced two Democratic precinct captains to three years each in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Judge Reeves imposed the sentences on George Neeper and Frank Ditsch, Jr., and placed four convicted women defendants on probation for a year.

Nineteen men and women have been convicted at trials involving voting irregularities in four of Kansas City's 460 precincts in last November's general election. Ninety have been indicted by a Grand Jury which District Attorney Maurice Milligan said recently had made "only a start."

It was Judge Reeves who called the grand jury last December and admonished the jurors to "reach for all, even if they be found in high places." The prosecution, headed by Milligan, contended in all four trials that there had been "ghost voting," ballot box stuffing and failure to count the ballots.

Silver Dollars Offered New Yorkers Suspicious

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—James Barton Smith, Colorado Springs hotel manager, ran into all sorts of trouble when he tried to pay for purchases with those big, heavy disks.

Sometimes he would get change for 50 cents. But most New Yorkers would just get stubborn about it, he said, and refuse to take them. Paper had value but those things looked suspicious.

Mr. Smith, here on a visit, was trying to put some dollars in circulation—made of silver. They mine silver in Colorado.

44,000,000 Auto Drivers

Safety officials estimate there are 44,000,000 automobile drivers in the United States.

Jobs for 60,000 Await Outcome Of Auto Parley

LANSING, Mich., March 27 (AP)—A final pre-Easter attempt to compose labor differences which have kept more than 60,000 Chrysler automobile workers idle for 20 days got under way today in the office of Gov. Frank Murphy.

As they resumed their conference, Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the corporation, and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, withheld comment on prospects for an early settlement.

The conference—seeking a satisfactory answer to the union's demand for recognition as the sole bargaining agency for the corporation's 67,000 employees—was scheduled for a three or four-day adjournment at noon yesterday.

Instead, it continued nine hours beyond that time and then adjourned only overnight. It was recalled into session at 10 a. m.

Governor Murphy, who reported "progress was made" yesterday, declined to say that the change of adjournment plans to extend the parley a day and a half meant a settlement was imminent.

Praises for Both Sides

He did say, however, "Not a great deal separates them," and added: "Both sides are striving earnestly to reach a settlement."

Neither Walter P. Chrysler, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation, nor John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, ranking generals in opposing camps, commented after yesterday's sessions.

Both were prepared to leave for New York tonight, and to return if necessary. Governor Murphy reiterated that the "conference will continue until a settlement is reached."

The Governor used the overnight recess to confer with James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, on further strategy in the struggle for an agreement. The goal was the return to jobs of more than 60,000 Chrysler employees, 20,000 Briggs body plant workers dependent on the Chrysler demand, and an undetermined number of other wage earners similarly dependent.

Other Strike News

Governor Murphy was known to regard a settlement of the Chrysler deadlock as certain to smooth the way to agreement in two other motor strikes—the Hudson dispute at Detroit, with more than 10,000 idle, and the Reo Motor Car Company strike here, with 2200 out of work.

Extent of recognition has been the stumbling block in all three disputes, as it was in the General Motors Corporation strike which ended Feb. 11 after 44 days. The first of the automotive "big three" to feel the sit-down, General Motors resumed production after compromising on that point and pending a final settlement, which came just two weeks ago.

Observers believed Chrysler, too, would resume production after agreement on recognition, with negotiations on other points following.

Steel Strikers Return To Two Bethlehem Plants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEBANON, Penna., March 27—Workers are today returning to the two steel plants and an ore mine of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, following the ending yesterday of a strike in those works. When the local chapter of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, voted to call off the strike, J. H. Edmonds, general manager of the corporation, agreed to re-employ all the strikers without discrimination.

The strike began on March 4, but the company succeeded in mobilizing enough workers to reopen its plants last Thursdays. Mr. Edmonds said that before the strike was called off, more than 2000 of the 3000 men on strike had returned to work through the picket lines under police protection.

No Work, No Food, Was Edict In Strikes of 17th Century

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—Just one indication of the difference between American labor's position today and what it was in the seventeenth century has just been revealed by an old court order showing how strikes were dealt with here in 1678. The order was uncovered by Works Progress Administration research workers who are studying the original minutes of the Mayor's court for a historical records survey.

The record shows that laborers who were building a house refused to continue work because of bad food given them by their employer, who, in turn, countered with the charge that on one occasion they showed up for work half an hour after sunup, whereupon he stopped feeding them.

One of the workmen testified that the food given them was not "fit for men" and that the reason they had been late for work on one day was that the employer would provide no further provisions for them. The court found against the workers, whom it ordered to "immediately goe to work to the plaintiff's house according to indenture with all expedition and finnish the same within five weekes, and when the same ended then court will order who pay the costs and heare what either person have to say further therein."

Whether the litigants ever came back to settle the matter is not recorded.

C. I. O. and the Closed Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

it thought it could capture a special advantage which would serve as a needed precedent.

It felt it might win because this time it had the members. The Automobile Workers' Union is better organized in Chrysler than in any of the other leading motor companies. While the figure is disputed, the president of the local union in the Dodge plant of Chrysler claims 20,000 members out of 22,000 eligible employees. The union deemed it had an evident majority in the corporation, and could claim what it asserted were majority rights to sole bargaining privileges.

At the same time the union honestly told the Chrysler negotiators that it intended sole bargaining rights as a stepping stone.

Closed Shop Is Aim

What the union had in view eventually, it stated, was the closed shop, and some day, perhaps five years, perhaps ten years hence, the check-off.

It was a frank and square position for the union negotiators to take. Whatever may be thought of the union's final objectives, their announcement at the start was, as the union pointed out, simply laying its cards on the table.

Similarly the C. I. O. purposes to strive for the closed shop and the check-off in the course of time and by degrees in General Motors Corporation, the United States Steel Corporation, and other industry in which the C. I. O. is organized.

First, however, the C. I. O. recognizes that it must have the added members and the economic power to compel industry to accept its program.

Unable to persuade Chrysler to grant sole bargaining power, the union sat down in the plants. The strike was pressed by the rank and file of membership. The strike vote had been taken, but officials wanted to defer the strike until the most useful moment. The members did not choose to wait longer.

Chrysler Rejects Plan

In the negotiations the union offered a lesser substitute for its original demand in proposing to Chrysler its acceptance of the General Motors settlement. The company refused, because the terms would have required it to bargain with no one else for six months than the striking union. The General Motors agreement was again proffered by the union yesterday and once more rejected.

Other variations of exclusive bargaining power were also projected by the union yesterday. Each furnished the union a special preference. It declined on its part to be put in an equal class with the employee representation or company union organization in Chrysler or with possible craft unions.

Incidentally a difference in interpretation of what sole bargaining power means is apparent in the union ranks. One of the best union sources defines it as not meaning the closed shop, though certainly tending toward it. If a man did not join the union, ultimately by its pressure it is granted that he would probably be edged out of the company.

A non-union employee could take up his grievances or other individual problems of work with the company direct. However, on corporate policy, such as wages, hours, working conditions, etc., the union would have exclusive right to bargain and the company would deal with no other labor group.

Company Union Issue

As a rival to the C. I. O. union in Chrysler, the works council or company union has been a cause of friction. Chrysler has pushed employee representation much more than General Motors, which in many plants has allowed the company unions to lapse.

On the other side of the dispute over union rights, Chrysler officials took in the vista of labor design inspired by the Lewis union of coal miners with its closed shop and check-off.

They realized that any advantage given the automobile workers' union over other labor groups would be used as an instrument to build up power to demand larger advantages.

If Chrysler accepted the General Motors settlement, it knew, as the union granted, that at the end of the six months in which the company agreed to bargain with no other labor organization, the company would be asked by the union to extend the period. In General Motors, when the six months are up, the union purposes to demand extension.

Indefinite prolonging of the promise to bargain with no one else is sole bargaining power by addition.

Chrysler Sets Position

Facing these varied prospects, Chrysler has stubbornly declined to concede sole bargaining rights or special privilege to Mr. Lewis in any form. The company is determined to give to all labor organizations the same status. Its labor policy, it says, is to bargain with all organizations of its employees which ask it. It persists in maintaining that no employee who does not belong to a union shall be directly or indirectly forced to join one.

Big industry is adamant against the check-off and the closed shop. Chrysler feels it is meeting this problem in its initial stage by refusing to accord an artificial encouragement to the C. I. O. union.

Possibilities of decisions to be made here are titanic. Precedents, which build up one situation to another, are being forged for labor and industry. A new type of unionism is coming into manufacturing. A new labor movement with political intents is taking shape. If it has success in politics, there will be followed by larger government control of business and less of competition. The historic non-union policy prevalent among great corporations is crumbling. The unskilled are being organized as never before. Workers are heading toward new powers.

The realignment between capital and labor is being partially marked out here.

California Farm Income

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Gross income of California agricultural producers will be about $600,000,000, A. A. Brock, state director of agriculture, estimates. Substantial increases have been shown every year since 1932, when gross income sank to $372,148,000, Brock said.

U. S. Plugs Loopholes in Lottery News Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 26—The Post Office department, after a long period of leniency, is now narrowing slowly but steadily in upon the publishers of lottery news, forbidden by law in newspapers and other publications which obtain the second-class mail rate.

The law flatly prohibits carrying through the mail of publications containing lottery news, lists of sweepstakes winners, and the like. Recently publishers have sought to evade the restriction by distributing such issues through channels other than the mails: train, automobile, or carrier. Now, in a ruling handed down by Earl A. Crowley, post office solicitor, and Clinton B. Eilenberger, the third assistant postmaster general, this channel is formally closed by considering the publicatioin as a whole and not just that part which goes through the mails.

During the last flurry over lottery news — in mid-March — publishers were warned privately that copies of their papers containing lottery lists would not be accepted for publication. On March 12, Solicitor Crowley made this clear. The warning had already been broadcast by individual postmasters.

The loophole of transportation by other means was the largest left yawning after previous warnings. Its formal stoppage would indicate that the Post Office Department is intent upon going ahead with law enforcement, after a period of relative leniency.

Early in the Roosevelt Administration, a large group of newspaper publishers came to James A. Farley, Postmaster General, and urged him to ease up somewhat on the postal regulations regarding lotteries. Mr. Farley told the publishers that he would put them on their good behavior; that if they would exercise self-restraint, he would not pursue them with stringent efforts at enforcement.

For a time, according to persons involved in the situation, the informal agreement worked satisfactorily, but in the view of post office authorities, some of the publishers began to edge farther and farther over into the field of complete illegality.

The first step against such actions—which, it is to be noted, was not taken until a few months after the November elections—was in a confidential warning against putting sweepstakes results into the mails.

Evidently this procedure worked none too well in the recent sweepstakes flurry, for it is now followed by a flat legal ruling. The ruling says:

"It has been the policy for many years to inform publishers that in determining the right of a publication to entry as second-class matter all copies published and circulated must be taken into consideration and not merely those copies which are sent through the mails at publishers' rates or at higher rates. . . .

"To disregard the circulation outside the mails or even that sent through the mails at other than the publishers' pound rates of postage would not only make it impracticable to administer the law properly and result in according the nominal second-class rate of postage to publications not entitled thereto, but would affect the postal revenues adversely and demoralize the publishing industry. Finally, to sanction the practice of carrying lottery matter or other unmailable matter in copies of publications of the second class circulated outside the mails would result in confusion and embarrassment since the original recipients or purchasers of such unmailable matter would be likely to send the copies through the mails."

Publishers Warned On Sweepstakes Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 26

A federal post office ruling banning the publication of any lottery news in publications having a second-class mailing permit has been forwarded to newspaper publishers here today by Postmaster Albert Goldman of New York City.

The prohibition extends to news stories containing Sweepstakes data, even when distribution is not through the mails, but by other means, such as train, automobile or carrier on the basis of the fundamental postal law requirement "that a publication seeking the second-class mailing privilege shall consist of mailable matter."

GAYFER'S
Mobile's Popular Department Store solicits your patronage on the basis of
QUALITY, FAIR PRICES, COURTEOUS SERVICE
MOBILE, ALA.

Business and Industry

Easter Buying Surge Carries Retail Sales to High for Year

Commerce and Finance

Production, Wages, Work, Prices, All Rise in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Industrial production, despite strikes, rose in February to 116 per cent of the 1923-25 average compared with 114 per cent in the preceding month and with 94 per cent in February, 1936, according to an announcement by the Federal Reserve Board in a summary of general business and financial conditions. This rise was after making allowances for changes in the number of working days and usual seasonal variations.

The statement noted further increase of activity in the steel mills which continued into the first three weeks of March, and that output is currently at about the peak level reached in the summer of 1929. Commodity prices advanced generally in this period, the board said. "Prices of iron and steel, nonferrous metals, lumber, cotton, rubber, and hides advanced considerably," the board added, "and there were also increases in the prices of cotton goods, paper and furniture."

Employment and Pay Rolls Up

Factory employment and pay rolls, the board also found, increased from the middle of February by more than the usual seasonal amount, with a considerable increase in the number employed in the machinery industries and smaller increases at automobile and plate glass factories. In the non-durable industries as a group, it added, there also was a seasonal rise.

The board rated factory employment, adjusted for seasonal variations, at 99.6 per cent of the 1923-25 average, compared with 98.8 per cent in January and 87.4 per cent in February, 1936. Factory pay rolls without seasonal adjustment, as prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, were given as 95.7 per cent of the 1923-25 average in February, compared with 90.6 per cent in January and 73.7 per cent in February, 1936.

Discussing money, the board found that bond yields, "which until recently had been near the extreme low point reached last December, advanced between one-quarter and one-half of 1 per cent, and on March 24 were at about the levels prevailing early in 1936." Since the beginning of March the rate on ninety-day bankers' acceptances, the board said, advanced from five-sixteenths of 1 per cent to three-sixteenths of 1 per cent and commercial paper rose from a flat three-quarters of 1 per cent to a range of between three-quarters and 1 per cent.

Automobile production, while fluctuating considerably with strikes at important plants, was said by the board to be larger for the year to date than in the corresponding period last year.

Glass, Textile, Shoe Output Up

"Output of plate glass in February," the review said, "showed a sharp rise from the low level of the two preceding months, when strikes curtailed production. At textile mills and shoe factories activity continued at a high level, while output at meat-packing establishments declined somewhat further. Mineral production increased, reflecting chiefly greater output of coal and a further rise in crude petroleum production.

"The value of construction contracts awarded this year, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, has been considerably larger than a year ago, reflecting an increased volume of private residential building and other types of private construction, while the volume of publicly financed work has been smaller."

Department store sales, the board said, increased from January to February and its seasonally adjusted index advanced from 93 to 95 per cent of the 1923-25 average. Sales at variety stores also increased more than seasonally, while mail-order sales, largely in rural areas, showed less expansion than usual at this time of year. Total freight-car loadings increased in March, owing in part to seasonal influences.

Longer Hours Urged By Institute Head

PORTLAND, Maine (AP)—James R. Bancroft of Boston, president of the American Institute of Finance, said that the country needs longer hours and increased production to stem price rises, instead of shorter hours and less production.

"One of the silliest things that has developed in the recent conflict over revision of the United States Supreme Court," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the board of the Casco Bank and Trust Company, "is the effort of some administration leaders to convince the country the Government needs more powers—to control inflation."

"Perhaps the best way to avert inflation would be to take away some powers the Government now has," he continued.

"It was all right perhaps at the bottom of the depression to restrict production to get rid of surpluses, but now we need production to stem price rises," he said. "So we need, now, just the opposite of the NRA and AAA. We need longer hours and increased production, instead of shorter hours and less production."

Emergency Crop Loans Over $5,500,000 in Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Emergency crop and feed loans of over $5,500,000 were made to approximately 53,000 farmers in the first three weeks of March, according to a statement by Colonel P. G. Murphy of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

Colonel Murphy said loans were being made in all of the 11 regional offices, with peak activity expected during April.

Auto Output Trend Again Pointing Up

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., estimated today that automobile output in the United States and Canada for the current week would total 101,115 units, compared with 98,978 last week and 101,965 a year ago.

Cram's Reports placed this week's output at 101,805, compared with 99,450 last week and 105,415 for the same week a year ago. It credited General Motors with 54,020 units this week, against 52,764 last week and 38,200 in the like week of 1936. Ford's production was estimated at 34,800, unchanged from last week. A year ago Ford assemblies were estimated at 26,560 for the corresponding week.

Price of Newsprint Expected to Be $65 A Ton by Year 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The $50 base price for newsprint established by the International Paper Company for the first six months of 1938 is being supported by practically every Eastern Canadian newsprint company.

Companies falling in line with International include Consolidated, Great Lakes, Abitibi, Bathurst, E. B. Eddy, Brompton, Minnesota & Ontario, St. Lawrence, Booth, Price Brothers and Lake St. John.

Lord Rothermere, in a cable dispatch to the Toronto Financial Post, predicted a $65 price by 1939. He said in part:

"For the second six months of 1938, I anticipated a price of something like $57 a short ton, which is preparatory to $65 for 1939. A price of $65 is not unusual or excessive. In 1925, the price in Canada was $75, although then there was nothing like the demand for pulp other than newsprint purposes that there is today. Demand has definitely overtaken supply, and if there is no major international disturbance, there is nothing can avert an acute shortage in five years' time.

"In the great cities of Europe and America I expect the price of newspapers to the reader will be increased by not less than 50 per cent, so as to enable the newspaper publishers to pay the vastly increased cost. In this way newspapers will be able to escape a policy of reduction in size, which otherwise would be unavoidable."

World Consumption Of Tin Up 18.4 P. C. In January Over '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World consumption of tin in January increased 18.4 per cent to 15,668 tons, against 13,237 tons in January, 1936, according to the March Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, published by The Hague statistical office.

Activity in the principal tin consuming industries is at an appreciably higher level than a year ago, world tinplate production in January, 1937, being 311,000 tons against 275,000 tons in January, 1936.

World production of tin in January at 13,660 tons was at practically the same level as in January, 1936.

In the 12 months ended January, 1937, the consumption of tin in the United States of America increased by 19.5 per cent as compared with the previous year, but in the United Kingdom the increase was only 1.8 per cent. Consumption in Russia increased by 30.6 per cent, and in France by 21.9 per cent. Other notable increases are recorded for Czechoslovakia, 38.5 per cent; Belgium, 28.2 per cent; Poland, 42.1 per cent; Japan, 18.8 per cent. The chief decreases occurred in Germany, 18.5 per cent; Sweden, 17.4 per cent; India, 9.4 per cent.

I. T. & T. Income Declines in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation reported for 1936 consolidated net income of $4,009,103, exclusive of income or losses from Spanish subsidiaries, compared with net income of $5,787,411 in 1935.

The 1935 net income included $3,234,398 accruing from Spanish subsidiaries.

Net income for 1936 was equal to 63 cents a share on the capital stock, against 91 cents in 1935, which included income from the Spanish properties.

Sosthenes Behn, president, told stockholders in his report that no provision had been made for any damage to fixed property or losses of current assets which may have been or may be sustained by its Spanish properties as a result of the Civil War.

Garland and 11 Others Convicted in Mail Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—Twelve men described by Assistant U. S. Attorney William Power Maloney as "vultures of Wall Street" were sentenced to the federal penitentiary after their conviction last week on mail fraud and conspiracy charges.

The defendants were accused of swindling between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 from investors who bought stock in the Public Service Holding Corporation, top company of a chain of some 20 corporations organized by Wallace C. Garland.

Mr. Garland, described by Mr. Maloney as "a calloused egoist who played bucks and brakes with other people's property," received a flat sentence of two years. Other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from a year and a day to three and a half years each.

Retail Business Up 12 to 30 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail trade during the past week rose above unfavorable weather and other retardants due to final preparations for the gay Easter parade, according to the weekly Dun & Bradstreet review.

Uneven advances in some branches, continues the report, had a halting influence on general trade progress. Although the full force of the spring buying movement is yet to be felt, the final surge of Easter shopping carried retail sales to a new high for the year.

Demand for Clothing

"Call for women's dresses, suits, coats, shoes and fur scarves gathered force steadily," says the review, "while sales of clothes for the youngsters rose to a seven-year high for the period. Improvement was strong in men's suits, topcoats, hats, and furnishings.

"Books, perfumes, jewelry, candy, flowers, dress accessories, and other gift items, as well as luggage and cruise apparel, were stressed. The uptrend continued in furniture, house-furnishings, and electrical appliances, while electric refrigerators started to move out in good volume.

"Though falling short of the estimates set for the last week of Easter shopping, all of the reporting cities were ahead of their totals for the period preceding, the increase ranging from 4 to 10 per cent. From the corresponding 1936 week the gain in the estimated volume of retail distribution averaged from 12 to 30 per cent.

"Freer spending lifted retail sales 15 to 25 per cent over last year's in the New England States, where factory operations were undiminished. Supported by the increased purchasing ability in most communities, the East went 12 to 28 per cent ahead.

"Previous gains were canceled at some of the cities where industrial plants remained closed by strikes, but for the Middle West, as a whole, retail sales for the 1936 week were passed by 10 to 30 per cent. Overcoming weather handicaps, Easter buying carried volume in the Northwest 18 to 25 per cent over last year's.

Wholesalers Busy

"Favored by both agricultural and industrial conditioas, the improvement for the South ranged from 18 to 35 per cent. Harassed further by labor disturbances, the gain for the Southwest was only 12 to 18 per cent. A decided buying spurt sent the average for the Pacific coast 10 to 20 per cent over the 1936 week.

"Last-minute rush of fill-in orders for Easter goods centered major activity in the principal wholesale markets this week on effecting the immediate shipments requested. For some of the most popular dress accessories, coats, seasonal gift items, and toys, only a portion of the merchandise specified was available, due to the reduced stocks.

"A liberal assortment of stock orders for spring goods was received which, added to the flow of fill-in business, enabled wholesale volume to hold 12 to 20 per cent above that of the 1936 comparative, despite the decline for the week. Recorders were largest from the East, South, and Middle West, while the Pacific coast led in advance commitments," concluded the report.

U. S. Re-enters World Wheat Export Trade

CHICAGO (AP)—Actual shipment of 100,000 bushels of wheat from the Pacific Coast, marking re-entry of the United States into world wheat export trade, is reported by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation.

The first business of this kind since last fall, the wheat shipment was destined for Rotterdam. The transaction was made through brokers at London.

According to C. E. Huff, president of Farmers' National, more grain would have been shipped had it not been for the shortage of space. He said the organization expected to move wheat in quantity for export during the summer and early fall, if there are no further upsets in foreign exchange conditions and if the yield of winter wheat is anywhere near normal.

The grain trade had reports Monday of the export sales of 300,000 bushels of United States wheat from the Northwest.

Otis Elevator Nets 82c Share Against 36c in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Report of the Otis Elevator Company for 1936 shows a net profit of $2,030,298 after all deductions, equal after preferred dividends to 82 cents a share on 2,000,000 no-par common shares. This was nearly double the $1,110,997 net profit in 1935, equal to 36 cents a share on the common stock. Net sales were $4,338,885 higher at $19,797,903.

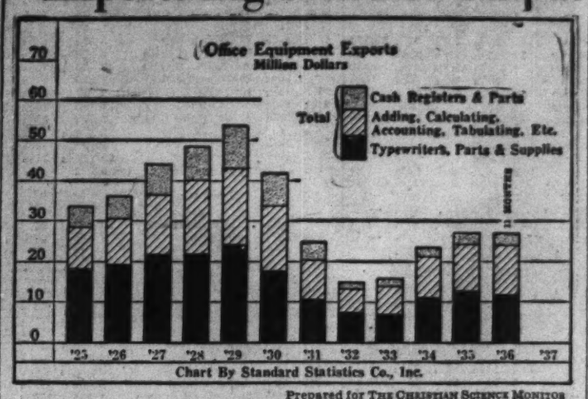
The carryover of uncompleted contracts at Dec. 31, 1936, was $15,501,905, or about 65 per cent more than the unfilled orders of $9,398,339 at the close of 1935. Business last year was stimulated by the demand for escalators, the report says.

Current assets were $17,374,652, including $10,183,664 cash, against $15,601,817 and $9,747,421, respectively, a year before. Current liabilities were $1,308,593, compared with $1,031,330.

United States Finishing Co.

United States Finishing Company, exclusive of Hartsville Print & Dye Works' results, reports net loss of $686,771 for 1936, compared with $796,326 in 1935. Gross sales were $6,491,242 compared with $6,114,259 the previous year. An operating profit was shown the last two months of 1936, contrasting with a loss of $100,000 in the similar period of 1935. Improvement has continued the first two months of 1937.

Office Equipment Industry Exports Big Share of Output



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The office equipment industry is more heavily dependent on foreign markets than most domestic manufacturing. About 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the industry's sales have been made abroad in recent years.

Typewriters and cash registers are the leading items exported and foreign markets account for around 30 per cent of typewriter output and close to 50 per cent of cash registers.

Indications are that American companies will continue to dominate world office equipment markets because of their established position and the acknowledged superior quality of their products.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The franc is once again one of the most important influences in both stock and money markets in London, for it is believed here that M. Blum may at long last be in course of solving his financial difficulties as he has solved his economic and political ones. And if he does succeed, the outward flow of French money from London may produce a number of problems for us.

The devaluation of the franc adopted last year after long and stubborn resistance did not bring in its immediate train in the advantages that had been claimed for it by French devaluationists and by British commentators who had approved the same treatment for ourselves in the past. It was claimed for the devaluation that it would permit a rise in prices, a return to profitability for industry and an increase in production and employment without any great increase in the cost of living. The level of costs and prices in France would be brought into proper adjustment with world prices by a devaluation and the return of prosperity within France would keep stability in the new alignment.

Reform vs. Recovery

Some of these effects were in fact produced. But in France as in America there was emphasis on reform as a more important element in the New Deal than recovery, and the speed of recovery was slowed up by the adoption of a large number of otherwise desirable social reforms. It seems to be accepted in London that the difficulties of this position have now been overcome, and French industrialists are admitting their profits instead of bemoaning their depression.

The difficulty of reconciling rapid recovery with rapid reform has been made easier by the dilution of the latter in practise from the concentrated state in which it is written on the statute books. Doubtless it is M. Blum's intention to bring practise more into line with the law when his more immediate difficulties are overcome. His retreat has been strategic.

It is considered in London that M. Blum's political difficulties are also solved. He has survived the onslaught of the right wing and of his own communist allies. The bewildering Moscow trials helped to weaken the communist hold, and M. Blum's economic and foreign policies have been found acceptable to the Radicals of the center. M. Blum has gained the approval of parties from the left of the right through the center to the far left.

The whole of the trouble has been concentrated on the French Treasury. Before devaluation the French capitalist took his money abroad in vast quantities in the hope of reaping a handsome profit after devaluation. Speculators have been "bearing" the franc consistently for months before and after devaluation. It is believed that only a small part of this movement was a direct attempt to destroy the Blum government by financial wrecking, but indirectly this motive played a large part.

The Paris Press has concentrated on Treasury difficulties, has behaved with its traditional veniality, and has created an atmosphere which encouraged every cautious Frenchman to take his money abroad. M. Blum contributed to the reluctance of the capitalist to return his money by his determination that speculators should not reap their anticipated profits.

Continually Short of Funds

The French Treasury has been steadily starved for funds; absurdly high interest has had to be paid for what the Treasury could borrow. M. Blum tried a new loan which could be subscribed to by those with funds abroad on terms which would have permitted reaping of most of the speculative profit, but it was not a success. And therefore London opinion approves his last decision to put principle on one side, accept the inevitable, and allow capitalists to collect the profits of devaluation. It seemed hardly worth while to wreck the Treasury and create a political crisis to prove the lesser point that speculative profits are immoral.

M. Blum renounces exchange control on the German model. The exchange rate remains free, subject to the short-term operations of the French Exchange Account on the English principle. And subscriptions are invited for a 10,000 million franc loan on terms attractive to the Frenchman with money abroad and with a guarantee against fluctuations in exchange rates. The amounts asked for is criticized in London as too small.

Ten milliards of francs is only about one third of the current deficit on ordinary and extraordinary budgets, and it might have been reasonable to ask for enough to get over the crisis. If the trick works, and Frenchmen repatriate their money in amounts much larger than the new loan, the day is turned; but if M. Blum gets only his 10 milliards, he may be in the soup again later in the year.

But if M. Blum's latest plan is successful for him, it will present a number of problems to the British and Americans with whom the refugee capital to the order of perhaps £800 million sterling is now lodged. One problem is whether the new French loan, guaranteed against fluctuations in the exchanges, or in other words with the equivalent of a gold clause, may not attract some British money at a time when the British Government wants all it can get for its own rearmament.

Helping the French

The British investor, even under the present control of foreign investment, is free to put his bank balance, or the proceeds of a sale of his gilt-edged, into French securities, as he is free to invest in Wall Street. To make such investment attractive on a wide scale it would be necessary for the new French issue to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange, which would require the approval of the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee. The Government will have to decide just how far it wants to help the French, how far keep its savings to itself. It is to be hoped however that the French money in London will return in such quantities that loans from foreigners will not be needed.

A second problem being discussed in London is what the controls should do to ease the outward flow of gold over the exchanges. The set-up in London is such that an outward flow of gold by putting the exchange account in possession of sterling assets which it can lend to the Government and so reduce the amount of Government borrowing from the public by Treasury Bills, acts to increase the cash ratio of the banks. Thus the repatriation of French money may leave the banks more liquid, and the Government will have to choose between offsetting this potential expansion of credit or leaving it alone to encourage bankers' support for the coming British defense loans.

A further problem is whether the Exchange Account has gold sufficient for the demands of the outflow of English capital, or whether it will have to buy back from the Bank of England some of the gold which it sold to the bank last year; and if the latter step is taken, whether the Bank of England compensate for the outward flow of gold by increasing the fiduciary issue. The answer to these questions which is accepted at the moment as most plausible is that the Government will do nothing to add difficulties to the flotation of any defense loans it has in the offing. A mild expansion of credit as a result of the return of French money will be taken as a sign from heaven that the defense loans are well within our capacity to carry.

Federal Water Service Reports Net of $1,033,166

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Water Service Corporation reported for 1936 consolidated net income of $1,033,166 after all subsidiary and parent company charges, including taxes. For 1935 balance for dividends of parent company was $491,495.

The increase in net was due primarily, the report stated, to greater income received on Federal's investment in Southern Natural Gas Company, in which it holds a controlling interest.

Income account of Federal Water Service alone showed gross income of $920,537, of which $444,644 represented dividends and interest on company's investment in Southern Natural Gas. On direct income basis, Federal's balance of earnings, after all charges, was $292,952.

Federal, through subsidiaries, supplies water service in Alabama, California, Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia.

Pennsylvania-Central Airlines

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made by a syndicate headed by Carl M. Loeb & Co. and Cohu Bros., of 103,960 shares of capital stock of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corp. at a price of $10.50 a share.

Germany Makes Strong Bid For Chinese Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—American manufacturers will have to look to their laurels if the United States is to maintain its predominant position in the Chinese import market. Figures just released show that America's share of the trade for 1936 amounted to 19.6 per cent as compared with 18.9 per cent for 1935, but during the same period Germany's quota leaped ahead from 11.18 per cent to 15.9 per cent.

Both America and Britain are feeling the pinch of government subsidized competition from Germany and other Continental countries which are selling their manufactures to China far below cost, in some cases, in order to keep their factories going and so keep down unemployment at home. Credit terms also are an important factor in the situation. Germany, in particular, is supplying China with railway and other equipment on long-term arrangements with which, in the absence of special assistance American and British business men find it impossible to compete.

"The Germans are taking a long view of the China market," one veteran British trader pointed out to this correspondent. "They feel that if they can establish themselves here over a long period, then when new opportunities come along they will be in line for them. They are gradually winning a firm foothold from which it may be difficult to dislodge them."

British Bestir Themselves

In order to study the possibility of extending British credit facilities Mr. W. M. Kirkpatrick is now visiting China as special representative of the British export credits guarantee department. As outlined in a press interview on his arrival in Shanghai on Jan. 11, his particular function is "to investigate the credit worthiness of buyers in China of all descriptions of British goods, and submit recommendations in this regard."

Commenting on Mr. Kirkpatrick's mission, local British merchants point out that the premia charged in return for insuring credit risks must be kept down to the lowest possible figure if British manufacturers are to be enabled to compete successfully with subsidized Continental exports.

What American manufacturers must take into account in future is the fact that significant changes are taking place in the character of China's import trade. Imports of consumer goods such as wheat, flour and cotton are on the down grade for the simple reason that the Chinese themselves are producing these commodities in ever larger quantities. Native competition is asserting itself too in other fields, notably simple tools, soap, paints, oil, varnishes and chemicals.

Buys More Capital Goods

Today the tendency is for China's imports from abroad to consist more and more of capital goods such as machinery and railway material. Modern China represents an expanding market for the equipment required both for industrial development and for public utilities such as electric light plants and water works. Mining plant also is considered likely to open up as a promising field in the near future, and opportunities are foreseen in connection with communications, transport and the improvement of docking and wharf facilities.

In China there is a very close relation between good crops and increased imports. Last year's harvests, especially cotton, were exceptionally good and this has been reflected in Shanghai by a marked improvement in the textile industry, which is perhaps the best barometer by which to gauge the economic situation of the country as a whole. Owing to the depression from which the industry had suffered during the past two or three years many plants had closed down altogether, while others had cut down their working time or else reduced wages. Now virtually every mill is working full time and wage cuts have been at least practically restored. In consequence of the improved outlook several textile undertakings are known to contemplate important extensions this year.

German Trader Enterprising

If advantage is to be taken of the developing opportunities in China the peculiar requirements of the Chinese market must be carefully studied, and in this respect the German business man hitherto has proved far more enterprising than his rivals. The German trader finds out what the Chinese wants and supplies him with it. He realises it is no use offering a man a $100 article if he can only afford to buy a $50 one.

American manufacturers usually are not interested in supplying only part of an industrial plant. They want to handle the whole proposition or nothing. The fact is, however, that the Chinese are now making many machinery parts themselves and they want to import only those parts which they are unable to make. This is true also of radio and other electrical equipment.

The China market offers a promising field for foreign manufactures but the business is likely to go to those who devote most attention to studying the customer's requirements and who will supply him with what he wants rather than with what he ought, perhaps, to want.

Machinery Prospects Good Despite Labor Handicap

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite a labor problem wholly apart from the sit-down strike cycle, the machine tool and industrial machinery industries have good prospects for achieving record volumes of business this year, industrial economists pointed out.

The specific labor worries of the industries relate particularly to the machine tool builders, who for long have been complaining about a shortage of skilled workers.

But in spite of this handicap the industry is confidently expected by some to reach a production level well in excess of the output of 1936.

Building Costs Now Highest in Years

New York

The February rise has brought building costs to the highest level during the present century with the exception of a short period in 1920, says the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Due to the increase of steel prices the continuation of this advance is regarded as certain for March.

"The outlook for building activity is consequently not particularly bright," says the service, "especially since there is good possibility that the rise in rents may be interrupted this year. Rents showed a further increase in February to a new peak for the movement, making for increased resistance to the upward trend. Should the stimulating effect of rising rents be removed, building activity would face a collapse since much higher rents are needed to support the present level of building costs."

Commodity Prices Increase 0.5 P. C. In March 20 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices advanced 0.5 per cent during the week ended March 20, according to the U. S. Department of Labor. The advance, says the report, brought the all-commodity index to 87.6 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached since May, 1930. The rise over the corresponding week in February was 1.9 per cent. As compared with a year ago, wholesale prices have advanced by 10.5 per cent.

Average prices of farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities advanced during the week. Fuel and lighting materials declined, and chemicals and drugs and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged.

The index for the group "all commodities other than farm products," reflecting the movement of prices of non-agricultural commodities, rose 0.3 per cent and is 1.5 per cent above a month ago and 7.8 per cent above a year ago.

Industrial commodity prices, measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products and foods," increased 0.2 per cent. Wholesale prices of industrial materials are 1.7 per cent higher than for the corresponding week of February and 8.6 per cent above March, 1936.

Commodity Groups	Mar. 20 1937	Mar. 13 1937	Mar. 21 1936	Mar. 23 1935
All commodities	87.6	87.2	79.3	78.8
Farm products	94.4	93.6	76.7	77.6
Foods	87.9	87.3	79.9	81.1
Hides and leather products	105.0	104.2	95.3	85.8
Textile products	77.6	77.2	70.4	68.8
Fuel and lighting materials	76.8	77.2	76.7	74.0
Metals and metal products	96.0	95.8	85.9	84.9
Building materials	96.2	95.7	85.1	85.0
Chemicals and drugs	87.3	87.3	79.0	80.9
Housefurnishing goods	89.8	89.8	82.6	81.9
Miscellaneous	78.8	77.9	68.2	68.8
Raw materials	90.3	89.7	77.4	*1
Semimanufactured articles	90.3	89.7	74.5	*1
Finished products	86.4	86.1	81.2	*1
All commodities other than farm products	86.1	85.8	79.9	79.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.6	85.4	78.8	77.3

* Not computed.

Consumer to Pay Higher Coal Costs

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Retail Coal Merchants' Association, claiming to represent 70 per cent of the nation's retail coal business, said that increased freight rates on that commodity would have to be passed on to the consumer.

The association's spokesman at the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing on a railroad request for a general freight rate increase was Frank E. Monnin, vice-president. The upward trend of rates would apply to all Class 1 railroads—virtually the entire rail transportation network in the United States.

Mr. Monnin said he appeared "not only for the purely selfish reason which is doubtless responsible for all other appearances," but also in behalf of "our customers throughout the country who are unorganized, but who, nevertheless, pay the bills for domestic fuel."

He said that any increases in transportation cost must be borne by the consumer because of the coal merchant's short margin of profit.

G. M. Acceptance Corp. 1936 Net $14,674,849

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 1936 net of $14,674,849 is reported by the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, wholly owned by the General Motors Corporation, after charges and taxes, compared with $14,682,895 in 1935.

John J. Schumann, Jr., president, said the net income last year represented a return of 16.64 per cent on average capital funds employed, while in 1935 the net represented an average return of 15.01 per cent. Gross income was $46,411,358, against $38,291,490.

Business transacted last year had a total volume of $1,394,035,821, compared with $1,030,594,565 in 1935, an increase of 35.3 per cent. Business in the United States and Canada increased from $954,734,451 in 1935 to $1,299,943,847 in 1936. Receivable accounts outstanding on Dec. 31 last were $438,717,828, against $328,439,665 on Dec. 31, 1935, while short-term borrowings and discounts amounted to $221,212,140, against $227,811,260. Long-term indebtedness at the close of last year was $125,000,000.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd.

NEW YORK (AP)—Ford Motor Company of Canada, Ltd., reported a net profit of $3,358,469 for 1936, after all charges. These earnings were the highest since 1929 and equal to $2.02 a share, compared with $1.17 in 1935.

Private Building Increases 80 P. C. Over 1936 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Private builders are stepping into Uncle Sam's place as he draws the purse strings a bit on public works. This was evident today in engineering construction awards, showing a big gain in private work despite a smaller total for all awards.

Engineering News-Record, a trade publication, reported construction awards in the past week were more than twice as large as in the comparable period last year for private account. Private awards contributed $25,698,000 to the week's total of $49,006,000 compared with $11,385,000 out of $32,611,000 in the corresponding 1936 week.

This emphasized a trend visible earlier in the year as factory and commercial building swung upward from low levels to the tune of broad business recovery.

For the first 12 weeks, as compiled by the publication, private engineering awards totaled $256,824,000, against $142,312,000 in the first 13 weeks of 1936, a gain of 80 per cent. All awards were $519,062,000, against $600,743,000 in the 1936 period, when heavy federal awards on works relief projects in January lifted the total sharply.

With steel, chemical, textile, oil and other industries preparing to spend many millions of dollars for plant expansion and improvement, builders looked for acceleration of the rise in private construction. At the same time, reports from Washington of a tendency to curb new works financing were taken as pointing to gradual falling off in federal awards.

Source of much unemployment the last few years, heavy construction was expected to open pay rolls to thousands of additional workers on private projects as spring and summer building gathers headway.

A $50,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad electrification extension project was a major contribution to this year's jump in private awards.

In addition, Engineering News-Record listed such industrial awards as a $3,500,000 factory for the Crown Can Co., St. Louis; a $4,000,000 rolling mill for Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and a $600,000 factory for Trico Products Corp., Buffalo.

Several large industrial projects have been announced the last two weeks, indicating continuation of plant expansion under the drive of capacity or near capacity operations in some industries.

Revival in factory and other large-scale building has lagged behind recovery in residential construction. Both home and industrial building still have a long distance to travel back to pre-depression levels. Most important to business observers have been convincing signals revival well started.

Copper Abroad 17.225c to 17.45c

NEW YORK — Copper buying abroad was in fair volume with the price equivalent to 17.225 to 17.45 cents, a pound c. i. f., European base ports. This compares with 16.675 to 17.225 cents on Wednesday. Domestic copper continues unchanged at 16.25 cents a pound.

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Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	850,000
Previous day	1,240,740
1937 vol. to date	138,374,646
1936 vol. to date	177,119,775

Steels Generally • Higher in Quiet Security Trading

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Steels and specialties gave the stock market a brighter tinge in today's brief session.

The "blue chip" Homestake Mining, responding to a proposal for a 5-for-1 split-up of the stock in order to afford it a broader market, jumped more than 35 points.

Many issues, though, were unable to get very far ahead and others were moderate losers from week-end profit selling.

It was one of the slowest days since last August, transfers approximating 550,000 shares.

Steels Are Higher

Bonds were mixed. Commodities tilted forward.

Among better share performers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Rubber, Macy, Woolworth, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, Deere, Western Union, Anaconda, Revere Copper, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, Santa Fe and Baltimore & Ohio.

Usually behind were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Cerro de Pasco, du Pont, Libbey-Owens and Canada Dry. A restricted range was held by Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Recent activity of a number of the oils was reflected in the annual statement of Texas Corp., disclosing profits equivalent to $4.10 a share compared with $1.83 in 1935.

Bonds Are Uneven

The bond market was dull and uneven today. U. S. Governments gave notice of fresh resistance with slightly more than half of the active list a bit higher. Little significance attached to this fact, however, as trading in the first half of the session accounted for only $350,000, face value, of business.

Domestic corporate issues likewise were quiet and mixed. Most price changes were held to ½ point or less.

International Hydro-Electrics 6s, International Telephone 5s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s and Abitibi 5s all edged upward.

Rails were uneven with possibly a small majority a little lower. Setbacks ranging to ½ point or so were registered for Erie 5s, St. Paul 5s, Alleghany stamped 5s, Frisco 4½s and "Katy" 5s.

Italian 7s and Milan 6½s lowered a point or more, reflecting the tense situation with respect to Italy's attitude toward the Spanish civil war. South American bonds, however, pointed higher, particularly Cuban 5½s which lifted nearly 2 points.

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—A few specialties ran up a point or so on the curb market today but the general run of active issues held to a narrow range with the trend mixed.

Gainers of a point or more included Youngstown Steel Door, Clinchfield Coal, Humble Oil, National Rubber Machinery and Lion Oil. Pan-American Airways lost a point on a small turnover and Bell Telephone of Canada dropped 1½ also on light offerings.

Shares holding within minor fractions either way of Thursday's prices included Pantepec Oil, St. Regis Paper, United Gas, United Wall Paper, Wayne Pump, Aluminum Co. of America, American Cyanamid "B," Cities Service, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, and Mesabi Iron.

With the exception of a fairly brisk turnover in some of the extremely low-priced issues, trading was dull.

Divorce of Trust And Bank Functions Opposed by Stockton

ATLANTA (AP)—Richard W. Stockton of Winston-Salem, N. C., called upon bankers "to be prepared to oppose vigorously" any movement to divorce by law, trust and banking functions.

In an address before a regional conference of the American Banking Association, he said the statement of principles of trust institutions of the American Bankers Association adopted in 1933) already calls for "segregation with respect to trust and banking operations, a separation of the two functions, although they are performed by one corporate entity.

"According to this fundamental principle, no purchases from or sales to a trust by a bank can be countenanced; there can be no self-dealing," he pointed out.

Mr. Stockton said the public interest must be the deciding factor in considering the problem.

"Having developed hand in hand, and having attained a high degree of efficiency and usefulness to the American people, it is now suggested by some that these two functions be entirely disassociated and conducted by different corporations or agencies. If this were done, the first effect would be to increase the cost of trust service to the public."

North American Aviation Receives $800,000 Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Republic of Argentina has placed an order with North American Aviation, Inc., for 30 basic training planes involving approximately $800,000. The addition of this order to North American's backlog brings total unfilled orders to slightly more than $6,000,000.

Current backlog compares with $5,440,000 as of January 20, last, and with approximately $1,850,000 a year ago.

Lincoln-Zephyr Output High

DETROIT, Mich. — Lincoln-Zephyr production by Lincoln Motor Company for the current season has reached a total of 15,500, equaling, in less than six months, total production of the 1936 series cars, it was announced.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	51	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	62	62	62	+1
80½	63¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	75½	75¼	75½	—1¼
23½	15	Adams Exp (.85e)	24	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (3)	4	25¼	25	25¼	Mar22
36	31⅝	Addressograph (1)	3	32½	32¼	32⅝	
4⅞	3	Advance Rumse	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
80⅞	73½	Air Reduc (3a)	1	72½	72½	73½	— ¼
5⅝	3⅞	Air-Way El Ap	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	Mar25
15⅝	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	49	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	27	4⅝	4½	4½	
56¼	42	Alleg pf xw	1	51	51	51	Mar25
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	52¼	51½	52⅛	— ⅛
59	43⅝	Alleg pf $60 ww	1	56	56	56	Mar18
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	3	44½	44½	44½	— ½
45⅝	36⅛	Alleg Steel (.40g)	3	43½	42¾	42¾	— ⅝
258½	235	Al Chem & D (6)	5	244½	243	243	Mar25
33½	26¼	Allied Mills (½g)	2	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	6	18¾	18⅝	18¾	
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	1	81⅝	81¾	81¾	—1
83½	63¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	15	67⅛	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
39⅝	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	35	35	35	Mar24
7⅞	4⅞	Amal Leather	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	34¼	Amal Lea pf (2)	4	45	45	45	Mar25
114⅞	101	Amerada (3)	3	106	106	106	Mar25
101½	93	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	2	94½	94	94½	+2
41⅝	28½	Am Bk Note (¼g)	1	38¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ⅛
80⅝	62¾	Am Br Sh (3)	2	64¼	63	64¼	+1¼
131	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	6	109	108	109	+1¼
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	155½	153½	155½	+2¼
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	12	62⅞	61	61	Mar25
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93½	93½	93½	Mar24
90⅝	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	3	83½	83½	83½	— ½
134½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	125	124¾	125	Mar25
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	101¾	101¼	101¾	— ¼
23⅝	12¾	Am Colortype	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (½e)	44	29⅜	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
33⅝	28⅛	Am Crys Sug (2g)	6	28½	28⅛	28½	Mar24
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	4	12¼	12	12	
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13⅝	7¼	Am & For Pow	6	10¾	10½	10⅝	
58⅛	49	Am & F P $6 pf	6	50	48½	49½	Mar25
68½	58¾	Am & F P $7 pf	2	57	56⅝	56¾	Mar25
36½	26¼	Am & F P 2d pf	6	30¾	28¼	28¼	Mar25
21	15	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	Mar25
11¼	8½	Am Hide & Lea	11	10	9⅜	10	+ ⅛
59⅜	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	+1½
52⅝	46½	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	24¾	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
17¾	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Mar25
58⅞	43	Am Loco	18	54	53	53	Mar25
125	114	Am Loco pf	7	115¼	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
29⅜	22⅝	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
13⅝	11¼	Am M&Met (.30g)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Mar25
68⅝	50¼	Am Metal	5	64⅜	63⅞	64⅜	+ ⅜
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	30	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
87½	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	66½	66½	66½	Mar25
72½	55¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	3	56¾	56¾	56¾	
29½	24⅝	Am Ra & St S (.60)	29	25	24¾	25	
45¼	33⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	49	40⅞	39¾	40¾	+ ⅜
36	31	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	28	95⅜	94¼	95¼	+ ⅜
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143½	143½	143½	Mar25
107	103	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	4	106½	106½	106½	Mar24
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	184	5	4¾	5	
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	1	61⅜	61½	61½	+ ⅜
73¼	57½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	9	62¼	61½	62¼	
26½	21⅛	Am Stores (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
56⅞	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ¼
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Mar23
25⅛	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Mar24
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	169⅝	169½	169½	
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
99⅞	80⅜	Am Tob B (5)	13	84	82¼	84	+1½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133	133	133	Mar25
20⅛	16⅜	Am Type Fdrs	18	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	Mar25
29½	22⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	13	23⅜	23	23¼	— ⅛
107	100	Am W W Inf (6)	2	100	100	100	Mar24
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	6	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¾
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	1	1	1	1	
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	6	8½	8¼	8½	— ⅛
20	8⅝	Am Zinc L & S	23	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	1	64¾	64	64¾	— ¾
69½	52½	Anaconda (½g)	55	64¼	63	64½	+ ⅜
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	—4¾
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29	Andes Copper	1	31	31	31	Mar25
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	Mar20
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43	43	43	Mar25
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109½	109¾	109¾	Mar24
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	43	12¼	12⅛	12¾	— ⅛
99½	81⅞	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	5	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+ ⅜
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	∞	1	100	100	
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	16	14⅞	14½	14½	
17⅜	13½	Artloom	3	13⅝	13	13	—1
24⅜	19¼	Assd Dry Gds	6	21	20¾	20¾	Mar25
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	4	98½	98½	98½	
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120	120	120	
57½	49⅜	Assd Invest (2)	4	50	50	50	Mar25
106	100	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar24
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	4	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅜
104	100¼	Atchison pf (5)	2	101½	101½	100½	(+1¼)
55½	44½	Atl Cst Line (1e)	4	49¼	49	49	—1
29	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	27½	26⅝	26⅝	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39⅞	39⅞	Mar17
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	5	33¾	33½	33¾	— ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18⅛	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	51¾	51½	51⅜	+ ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	83	83	83	Mar24
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	16½	16½	16½	Mar24
36¾	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	29½	29½	29½	Mar25
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	29	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
9¼	71	Baldwin Loc asd	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	Mar24
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	9	112	110	110	Mar24
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	37	38¼	36⅞	3 ¼	+1⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	8	43¾	43¼	43¼	Mar23
43⅜	35	Barber Co (¾e)	7	38⅜	37¾	38⅜	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	5	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ½
20¼	16¾	Bayuk Cig (.183¾g)	3	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	26	26	26	+1
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	Mar24
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar16
18¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
87	64	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86⅛	86½	Mar18
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (.45g)	4	21	20¾	21	+ ¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	Mar25
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	23	97	96¼	97	+1¾
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	2	19	19	19	— ¼
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	3	123⅞	123	123	Mar25
69¾	58¼	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	57	57	57	—1¼
38	30	Black & Deck (½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
29⅞	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	7	27¾	27½	27½	— ¾
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	11	43¾	43	43¼	— ⅜
48⅝	41	Bohn Alum (3)	3	43¼	43	43¼	+ ¼
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	14	27	26⅜	27	+ ¼
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	4	80	79⅞	80	+ ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	3	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	Botany C M A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar25
23¼	16⅝	Bridgep Br (.60)	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
59¾	45¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	4	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
53⅛	44	Briggs & Str (3)	2	44½	44⅛	44⅛	Mar25
47	41¾	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	42	42	42	+ ¼
8	6⅛	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
38⅛	30⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	8	31⅛	30½	31⅜	Mar24
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	4	43	43	43	+ ¼
102¼	97	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Mar25
52¾	40⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
50	47⅛	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47⅞	47⅞	Mar19
24⅛	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	10	21½	21¼	21⅜	Mar25
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
14⅜	11¾	Budd Mfg	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	Mar20
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	6	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
45¼	34⅞	Bullard Co (¼g)	1	40	40	40	+ ¾
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	5	53	53	53	+ ¼
35⅝	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	7	32	31¾	32	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Mar25
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	13	17⅛	16¾	16¾	
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	34	33½	34	+ ¾
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	2	7	7	7	
33¾	27	Byers Co	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	1	32	32	32	— ¼

—C—

48¼	39⅝	Calif Pack (⅞a)	16	40½	40	40	Mar25
50⅜	50	Calif Pack pf	2	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	174	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ¾
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (⅞g)	12	17	16⅜	17	+ ¾
37⅜	30¾	Campbell Wy (1)	3	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅛
38¼	27½	Can D G Ale	9	34½	33¾	34	— ½
17½	14	Canadian Pac	20	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
61½	53½	Cannon Mills (½g)	5	52½	52½	52½	Mar19
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16⅝	16⅞	16⅜	Mar24
8⅞	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
176⅛	138	Case (J I) (4e)	8	154	153	153	Mar25
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	91⅝	91	91⅝	+ ⅝
36⅝	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	14	33¼	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48¼	36½	Celotex	1	43	43	43	
39½	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
41⅜	35½	Cent RR NJ	2	37	36	36	Mar25
24¾	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	18	18	18	Mar25
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	1	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ¼
86⅜	67⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	79	78	79	
24⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	8	18⅝	18¼	18½	
57	35½	Champ P&F (¼g)	28	57	57	57	— ⅛
48	41	Checker Cab	2	41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅞	58⅛	Ches & Oh (2.80)	41	59¼	57⅞	59¼	+ ⅜
100	97	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97	97	97	Mar25
90½	79⅛	Ches Corp (3)	1	79	79	79	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	4¼	⅛	4¼	Mar25
11½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	4	12¼	11¾	11¾	Mar25
6⅞	3⅛	Chi & N W	1	5½	5½	5½	
19⅛	11⅛	Chi & N W pf	2	16½	16	16	Mar25
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
32	28⅛	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar23
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	5	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
23	23	Chi Pneu T	2	29½	29½	29½	+1¼
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	63⅜	63¾	63¾	Mar24
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Mar25
10⅛	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	3	9⅛	9	9	Mar25
27½	21¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	—	1	22	22	22	Mar25
22½	18½	Chick Cot Oil		2	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅞	12½	Childs Co	2	13½	12½	13½	
135¼	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	19	135½	124½	125½	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Mar25
10⅝	9	City Stra	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	Mar25
41¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	*1	38⅝	38¾	38¾	Mar24
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	1	90½	90½	90½	Mar25
163½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	160	160	160	
97¾	87	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Mar24
25¾	19⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	19	25¾	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar25
62¾	54½	Coll & Alk (2a)	1	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+1⅛
51⅞	43	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	45	45	45	Mar25
20⅜	15⅝	Colum G&E (.40e)	11	16	15⅞	16	
108	97¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	97⅝	97¾	97¾	Mar19
39½	32⅞	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	33⅜	33¼	33¼	Mar25
46⅛	42⅞	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Mar24
124⅝	112¾	Colum Carb (4a)	2	118⅜	117¼	118⅝	Mar24
69¼	56⅞	Coml Credit (4)	2	61½	60½	60½	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Mar22
80¼	66¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	3	69	68¼	68¼	—1
120	105	Comi IT cv pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104½	— ½
21¼	18	Comi Solv (.60a)	40	18¾	18¼	18⅜	
4½	3	Comwith & Sou	112	3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	58¼	Com & Sou pf (3)	1	58⅛	58⅛	58¼	
19½	13⅝	Conde Nast	1	15	15	15	— ⅝
45½	36⅝	Congolm-N (2)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
19¼	17	Congress Cig (3e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18½	13⅝	Consol Cigar	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
12¾	8½	Con Coal	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
49½	39⅝	Con Edis (½g)	13	40¼	39⅞	40	
108	105	Con Edis pf (5)	1	105	105	105	
5⅝	4⅜	Con Film	2	4½	4⅜	4½	Mar25
18⅜	15⅞	Con Film pf	5	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	1	11	11	11	
17¾	15⅞	Con Oil (.80)	31	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅜
105⅞	105½	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Mar16
10⅝	7⅞	Con RR Cuba pf	1	8	8	8	Mar25
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	2	1⅛	1	1	
32½	20⅞	Constainr Cp (1.20)	7	30	29½	29½	— ⅝
37	27½	Cont Bak A	2	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Cont Bak B	6	4⅛		4⅛	
109¾	102¾	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	104	104	104	
69⅛	59⅜	Con Can (3)	5	60½	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
25¾	20⅛	Cont Diam F (½g)	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
42¾	38⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	39¼	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
47¼	43½	Cr Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	44½	44½	44¼	Mar19
24⅜	17	Crown Zeller	11	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	4	76	76	76	— ½
135	120⅛	Cruc Stl pf (3¾k)	1	128	128	128	Mar24
3	2	Cuba Co	3	2⅛	2	2	Mar23
14⅜	10	Cuban-Am Sug	9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
43	39⅜	Cudahy Pack (2½)	2	41	40¾	40¾	Mar24
20⅜	17½	Curtis Pub	5	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
109½	100¼	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	101	101	101	+ ¾
8⅜	6½	Curtiss-Wright	49	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
23¾	19⅛	Curtiss-Wr A (⅝e)	7	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
90⅞	81½	Cutler-Ham (½g)	3	82½	82¼	82¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Mostly Dull and Uneven—Curb Holds to Narrow Range •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

General Electric Declares Another Wage Increase

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The General Electric Company has announced pay increases which, it estimates, will amount to $7,000,000 annually, to employees in all its plants. They become effective April 1.

Announcement of the increase in a statement issued came on the eve of a conference in New York with representatives of an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization on bargaining throughout the company's plants.

In addition to the increase, the company said that all hourly rated employees of one year's service would receive a week's vacation with pay, and employees of more than 10 years' service would receive two weeks' vacation.

The statement said the company was granting the increase "as a result of a recent survey and in accordance with its policy of paying wages equal to or higher than wage rates paid in community industries for comparable work requiring the same skill and efficiency. This adjustment will approximate a five per cent increase in the payroll."

The company also granted a pay increase in February.

Commenting on the latest increase, Leo C. Jandreau, business agent of the local unit of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, asserted:

"This is the second time within a few months that union pressure has brought wage increases from the company."

Mr. Jandreau is a member of the Schepectady delegation which will meet in New York with W. R. Burrows, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, to bargain collectively.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A 10 per cent wage increase, effective Monday, is announced by three Woonsocket plush mills. They are: Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island and Joan, employing 700.

PITTSBURGH — An immediate increase of $1 a day for 13,000 steel workers at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.'s Aliquippa plant was demanded by the Aliquippa general committee of employees representatives. Following a debate over a 15 per cent boost and a flat $1 a day raise proposal, a majority of the central committee of 36 members voted for a $1 increase. This, if accepted by J. & L., would bring the wage of the common labor in steel, now getting $5 a day, to $6 daily. Loss of pay to some workers whose work week was reduced from 48 to 40 hours was responsible for the wage request, a company union leader said.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	⅜%
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com. paper			
Prime	¾	¾	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1¼	1¼	1
Bar silver	45c	45c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	⅜@½ %
60 days	⅝@¾ %	⅝@¾ %	½@⅝ %
90 days	⅝@¾ %	⅝@¾ %	½@⅝ %
4 months	¾@⅞ %	¾@⅞ %	⅝@¾ %
5-6 months	⅞@1 %	⅞@1 %	¾@⅞ %

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅜ %	⅛@ ⅜ %	⅛ %
Short bills	⅛ %	⅛ %	⅛@ ⅜ %
Bar silver	• 20 3d		19 7d
Bar gold	• 142s 4d		141s 1½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	3
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2¼
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	4.30
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	3½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

*Holiday.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.88½	$4.88½	$4.2397
*Cables	4.88⅞	4.88⅞	4.2397
France—franc	.0460	.0459	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1695	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2278½	.2278	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022½	.4021	.4023
Holland—guilder	.5475	.5473	‡
Sweden—krona	.2519½	.2519	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finn'k	.0216	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3256	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uuruguay—peso	.5600‡	.5600‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2851	.2851	.8440
India—rupee	.3691	.3691	.6180
Java—florin	.5503	.5503	.6806
Hong Hong—dol	.3042	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2987½	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613
Phil. Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0016	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3780	.2789	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined.

Canadian Newsprint Exports

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian newsprint exports in February totaled 4,458,890 tons, valued at $8,011,776, compared with 3,681,579 tons valued at $6,267,605 in February last year, the Newsprint Service Bureau announced.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady 9 higher to 1 lower.

	Open	High	Low
Oct.	117.0	117.0	117.0b
Dec.	117.5	117.9	117.0b

b—Bid.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 2½s '42-45	109.16	109.16	109.16
4 4s '44-54	111.8	111.8	111.8
4 3½s '46-49	109.6	109.6	109.6
4 3½s '41-43 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
7 2½s '44-46	105.16	105.16	105.16
16 2½s '46-53	104.23	104.23	104.23
10 3s '46-48	104.3	104.3	104.3
1 3s '51-55	105	105.30	105
28 3½s '46-49	111.11	111.3	111.11
28 3½s '43-47	102.16	102.15	102.16
2 3½s '44-46	102.25	102.23	102.26
28 3½s '51-54	100.13	100.3	100.13
131 3¼s 46-49	100.6	100.1	100.6
25 3¼s '40-43	98.21	98.19	98.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 3s '47	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 3s '49	102.4	102.4	102.4
2 3¼s '64	103.4	103.4	103.4

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s A '52	101.25	101.25	101.25
1 3s A '52 reg	101.22	101.22	101.22
11 2¾s '49	100.7	100.5	100.7
2 2¼s '42-44	99.29	99.29	99.29

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
4 Ala Ot Sou 4s '43	108	108	108
5 Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97	97
1 Alleghany 6s '50 sts	61½	61½	61½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	95½	95½	95½
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	79½	79¼	79¼
1 Am Ice 6s '53	95	95	95
6 Am IG Chm 5½s '49	107¼	107¼	107½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
7 Am T&T 3½s '66	97⅞	97¾	97¾
2 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106	106	106
32 Am T&T 3½s '61	98¾	98¼	98¾
3 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	81	80	80
1 Anaconda Cop 4s½'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Arm Del 4s'55 c	97½	97	97½
8 Arm 4½s'39	103	103	103
7 Armstrong C 4s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 AT&CF cvt 4½s'48	108¾	108¾	108¾
23 AT&SF 4s'95	110	109¾	110
3 AT&SF adj 4s'95 as	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 A C Line 1st 4s'52	101½	101½	101½
2 ACL cfs 4s'52	95¾	95¾	95¾
20 A C Line 4½s'64	93½	93¼	93½
6 A C Line 5s'45	103½	103¾	103½
1 B&O rfg 6s'25	99½	99	99½
3 B&O 1st 5s'48	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 B&O rfg 5s'95	91	90¾	91
5 B&O 5s'80 J	89¾	89½	89¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	90	90	90
8 B&O cvt 4½s'60	80¼	80½	80¼
3 B&O 4s'48	106	105½	106
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	105	105	105
9 B&O rfg 5s'95	91	90¾	91
5 B&O 5s'80 P	89¾	89½	89¾
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	90	90	90
8 B&O cvt 4½s'60	80¼	80½	80¼
3 B&O 4s'48	106	105½	106
4 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103½	103½	103½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	105	105	105
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	106	106	106
12 Beth Ste 4½s'42 M	102½	102	102½
9 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	95½	95½	95½
8 Boston&Me 5s'67	87¾	87	87
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'47	121	121	121
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	115	114¾	115
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Buf Ben El 4½s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Buf R&P 5s '37	100½	100½	100½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	69½	69¾	69¾
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64½	64½	64½
1 Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
1 Can Nat Ry 3½s'50	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114	114	114
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115½	115½	115½
9 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107½	107¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101½	101¾
9 Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92¼	92¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	20¾	20¼	20½
2 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32	32	32
10 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103	103	103
11 Cen Ill 5s '57 F	99½	99	99½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
17 Chesap Corp 5s '47	132	131	132
13 C & O 3½s '96D	96¾	96¼	96¾
1 C & Ohio con 5s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s'99E	96½	96½	96½
5 C Alton 3s'49	55½	55	55½
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	115	114½	115
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Chic Gt West 4s '50	48	48	48
1 Chi I & Sou 4s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 CM&St P gen 4s '89	61¼	61	61½
19 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	31¾	31½	31½
32 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	11⅜	11½	11⅜
7 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	47½	47½	47½
2 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	22	22	22
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 C R I & P 4s '88	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
5 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	23½	23½	23½
3 C T Hte & SE rf 5s'60	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
12 Chi Stu 3¾s '63	105	104¾	104¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	100½	100½	100½
2 Cinn Gas & E 3¼s '66	100	100	100
6 Cin Un Trm 3½s '71gt	103	103	103
1 Cin Un2T 5s '57 C	108½	108½	108½
1 CCC&StL 5s '63 D	103½	103½	103½
9 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106½	106½	106½
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	109¾	109½	109½
1 Clev Un T 5½s '72	111	111	111
3 Col & So 4½s '80	71	70¾	70¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Coml Credit 3¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Com'l In-Tr 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Conn R&L 4½s'51 sta	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Con Coal Del 8s '60	69	69	69
8 Con Edis 3¾s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	106½	106½	106½
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	103	103	103
13 Conum Pow 3½s '70	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101	101	101
13 Container Cor 6s '46	102	102½	102½
3 Crown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	57¼	57¼	57¼
3 Del&Hud 4s '43	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
9 Del & Hud Cony 4s '43	92½	92	92¼
3 D & R G 4s '36	33½	33½	33½
4 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	19½	18¾	19½
2 D&RG West 5s '78	28⅝	28	28
8 Det T Tun 4½s '61	112	112	112
7 Detroit Edison 3½s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 El Auto Lite 4s '52	110	110	110
12 Erie rf 5s '67	83½	82¾	82¾
6 Erie rf 5s '75	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Erie gen lien 4s '96	85½	85½	85½
Erie cvt 4s '53A	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	17½	17½	17¼
3 Gen Cable 5½s'47	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	100¾	100¾	100?
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s '45	106½	106½	106½
3 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104	104
2 Gouh Silk Ho 5s '46	101	101	101
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	115½	115	115½
4 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	103½	103½	103½
10 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Gt Nor 4s'46G	129½	129	123½
15 Gt Nor 4s'46H	109¾	109¼	109¾
5 Gulf St Util 4s'66	101	101	101
1 Gulf St StL 4½s'61	98¾	98¾	98¼
2 Hackens Wat 4s'52	106	106	106
19 Hiram Wiker 4½s'45	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg'44	92	91½	91½
6 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102	102	102
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	48	48	48
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	79	79	79
7 Hud & Man inc-5s'57	33½	33¼	33½
11 Hud Tel 2½s '70B	203¼	203¼	203¼
1 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Ill Cen 4s'51	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Ill Cen col tr 4s'53	84½	84¼	84½
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	86¾	86½	86½
3 Int Cit No ad) 6s'52	15	14½	15
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	38¾	38¾	38¾
7 Int Hydro El 6s'44	80¾	80½	80½
8 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Int Paper 6s'55	99¾	99½	99¾
7 Int Paper 5s '47	101	100¾	101
8 Int Rys C Am 6s'41	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Int Rys C Am 6s '72	92	92	92
7 Int T&T deb 5s '55	68¾	68	68¾
5 Int T&T deb 5s '55	74¼	73½	73½
4 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 James F & Clea 4s'59	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 K C South 5s '50	95	95	95
1 K C South 5s '50	88	88	88
4 K C South 4s'60	106½	106½	106½
1 Lac Gas '42 A	56	56	56
7 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60½	60½	60¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	61	61	61
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54	99	99	99
9 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	102	102	102
1 Leh Val 5s 2003	77½	77½	77½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	65½	65½	64¾
5 Leh Val H Term 5s'54	103	102¾	103
3 Liggett &2M 7s '44	130	130	129½
1 Liggett & Mv 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
2 Lorws 3½s'46	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101	101	101
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¼	127¼	127½
2 Lou & N gld 5s '37	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Lou & N 4½s 2003	105¼	105	105¼
1 Louis & K 4s'45 '40	106½	106½	106½
7 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92¾	92½	92⅝
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	101½	101½	101½
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	48½	48½	48½
1 Marion StsMotor'47	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 McKes&BR 5½s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105½	105½	105½
2 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103½	103½	103½
1 MilSpart&NW 4s '47	40	40	40
1 M & StL rfg 5s '62	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 M St PS 4s '49	6½	6½	6½
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	26	26	26
5 MSP&SSM con 4s '38	28	28	28
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	83¼	83¼	83¼
13 Mo Pac 5½s '49	17⅜	17	17
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42½	42½	42½
3 MonWPa Pb Sv6s '65	106	106	106
4 Mon Pow 3¾s'66	94½	94¼	94½
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	102½	102½	102½
6 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	92¼	92⅛	92¼
1 Morris&Essex 3½2000	89	89	89
Namm & Son 6s '43	99	99	99
5 NashCha&StL 4s'78	96	96	96
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	104⅝	104½	104½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7 N Y Steel 4s '65	104	103¾	104
12 New Eng T&T 5s'52	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
24 NJ Pow & L 4½'60	105	104½	105
1 N O Ot Nor 5s '83	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	54½	54½	54½
20 NYC cvt 6s '44	126	125	126
12 NYC rf 5s 2013	99¾	99¾	99¾
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	92	91¾	91¾
17 NYC con 4s '98	98	97½	97½
4 NYC 3½s '46	102	101⅝	102
9 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	92¼	92	92
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97⅞	97	97⅞
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '28	99½	99½	99½
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	92	91¾	91¾
1 NY Dock Co 5s '48	62	62	62
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	99	99½	99½
8 NY Edis 3¼s'66	100⅛	100	100⅛
3 NY G El H&P 5s'48	126	126	126

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Thur
Advances	358	319
Declines	182	341
Unchanged	152	187
Total issues	692	847

American Rolling Plans $12,260,000 Expansion Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An expansion and improvement program is being planned by the American Rolling Mill Company to increase production and effect economies, says President Hook. The cost is expected to be approximately $12,260,000.

Part of proceeds of a $45,000,000 issue of preferred will be used for the improvements. Of the remainder, about $5,800,000 will be for paying bank loans and other current liabilities and to provide increased working capital, and $25,000,000 for refunding outstanding 5 per cent sinking fund gold debentures and 6 per cent cumulative preferred, series B, called for redemption April 15. The new preferred will be convertible into common and stockholders have been asked to authorize the issue at annual meeting April 15.

Among improvements to be made are construction of one or more open-hearth furnaces in Kansas City plant of Sheffield Steel Corporation, a subsidiary; an increase in size of open-hearth furnaces at Butler, Penna., and modernization of furnaces at Middletown, Ohio. These steps will result in an increase of about 250,000 tons over present ingot capacity of 2,531,000 tons a year.

Pig iron production of Armco plant at Hamilton, Ohio, will be increased about 100,000 tons a year through installation and modernization of a blast furnace moved from the inactive plant at Columbus.

About $1,500,000 has been earmarked for a rolling mill plant in Australia in participation with John Lysaght Company of England. Other items include a new blooming mill at Middletown to replace the old steam-driven mill; equipment at Butler for processing increased production of stainless steel; additional soaking pits at Butler and Middletown; research laboratory at Middletown, and miscellaneous improvements to effect further production economies. The program will take one to two years.

Shippers Oppose General Increase In Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A shippers' representative, opposing a general freight rate increase, told the Interstate Commerce Commission today the nation's big railroads are doing very well by themselves.

Charles E. Bell, who identified himself as a commerce specialist of 40 years' experience, said the relation of operating costs to revenue of class 1 carriers was as good now as in 1930.

"And," he added, "you must remember that 1930 was a pretty good railroad year."

Mr. Bell said he represented the American Paper & Pulp Association, the Glass Container Association of America, and the traffic conference paper industry.

He placed in the record an exhibit showing the operating ratio of the class 1 group was 74.43 in 1930.

"This means," he said, "that 25.57 cents out of every dollar remained after payment of charges. In 1936 the operating ratio was 72.33, leaving 27.67 cents remaining, and by deducting the surcharges which yielded $119,000,000 during the year we still have left an operating ratio of 74.54, which left 25.46 cents out of each dollar."

The railroads are seeking to recoup a substantial portion of the emergency freight surcharges which automatically expired last Dec. 31.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—As a general policy, we would be inclined to defer new commitments until an opportunity has been afforded to appraise the character of the secondary selling movement, which can be expected to provide a test of the adequacy of the support levels established last Monday.

Soucy, Swartswelter & Co., New York—If the rails should now join the utilities in a dragging downtrend we would hesitate to take the position that the recent sharp break was definitely completed. We would accordingly watch the action of the rail stocks for the next few days before attempting a final decision on the short-swing and intermediate outlook for the market.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—It is possible, of course, that so long as strikes are occupying the center of the stage there will be a certain degree of nervousness in the stock mart, but it is doubtful if setbacks will assume more than normal proportions. They may be more frequent than heretofore, in fact, are much to be desired to keep the list on an even keel; but with the decided improvement that is still under way in business and the belief that it will expand during the coming months—always bearing in mind the possibility of inflation—there should be more strength than weakness; and now that a sizable short interest has been built up, any kind of good news in the labor situation could very easily start the general run of stocks once again on their upward way.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 25: Receipts, $26,110,597; expenditures, $25,605,158; balance, $1,783,667,809; customs receipts for the month, $43,281,988. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,660,472,509; expenditures, $5,426,681,785, including $2,092,758,756 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,766,209,276; gross debt, $34,606,600,707, an increase of $107,053,188 over the previous day; gold assets, $11,541,337,728, including $310,117,072 of inactive gold.

Wheat Prices Rally After Brief Dip

CHICAGO, March 27 (AP)—A disposition to accept profits in wheat deals caused a temporary fractional dip in prices here early today, but the market rallied quickly.

Only North American markets were open and the holiday abroad was accompanied by a lull in importers' activities. Nevertheless, much trade comment on actual shipments of Pacific Coast wheat to Europe this week was heard.

Opening unchanged to ½ cent lower, May 1.40½-¾, July 1.26⅜-½, wheat later rose almost a cent above the previous close. Corn started⅛-¾ up, May 1.15-15¼, July 1.09½-⅝, and continued to gain.

Beet Sugar Deliveries Decrease in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deliveries of beet sugar in the United States totaled 1,176,096 bags in February, as against 1,649,764 bags in the corresponding month of 1936, a decrease of 473,668 bags, or 28.71 per cent, according to the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Deliveries during January and February totaled 2,478,217 bags against 2,490,881 bags in the like 1936 period, a decrease of 12,664 bags or 0.51 per cent.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	14.08	14.13	14.01	14.13	+.14
July	13.95	13.96	13.86	13.96	+.10
October	13.46	13.50	13.40	13.50	+.14
December	13.39	13.45	13.33	13.45	+.16
January	13.41	13.47	13.36	13.47	+.16

Tone at close, steady.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
June	17.80	18.17	17.80	18.17	+.40
September	18.30	18.55	18.30	18.55	+.40

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
23	Acme Wire vtc (2)	48¾	48¼	48½
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
10	Ala Pow 7 pf (7)	79	79	79
1	Alum Co Am	168½	168	168½
100	Alum Co pf (6)	117	117	116½
700	Am Box Board (½g)	19⅝	19⅛	19½
100	Am Cit P&LB (.20e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝
300	Am & For P war	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Am Fork & Hoe (1)	21	21	21
900	Am Gas & El (1.60)	37	37	36⅝
100	Am G&E pf (6)	109	108	109
50	Am Cen El pf (2)	35½	35½	35½
100	Am Light & T (1.30a)	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞
75	Am Mfg (3e)	45½	45	45½
1000	Am Maracaibo	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200	Am Seal Kap (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2100	Am Sup Power	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Anch Post F	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ang Wupp (.20a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Ang WDupp rt wi	⅞	⅞	⅞
2600	Arctur Rad Tube	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	11	10⅝	11
5	Ark Nat Gas pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	14½	14½	14½
500	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
200	As G & El	2⅛	2⅛	2
100	As G & El A	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	As G & El war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Atl Cst Fish	11	11	11
500	Atlas Corp war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Atlas Ply (½g)	26¾	26¾	26¾
400	Austin Silver M	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Automat Prod	8	8	8
400	Auto V Mach (½)	11½	11½	10⅞
30	Axton Fis A (4g)	35

Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

Left Photo by Courtesy Dana B. Merrill

At the left is a silver Venetian blind effect carrying a chalk white stripe. The purpose is the creation of an illusion of protection from sunshine and a sense of window space which is in fact restricted. The other colors in the room are gold chenille broadloom carpet, curtains with fringe of crystal balls, twin beds painted gray and covered with yellow satin. The gray armchair is upholstered in gray and fuchsia stripes.

A plain wall paper is shown at the center, a pattern which is made in two color schemes. One has a silver ground crossed with dusty pink, ivory, and egg plant. The other has a white ground and the bands are powder blue, dusty pink, and canary yellow. In this case the paper is used on a sunporch; combined with flowered chintz draperies there, it has a latticed effect.

At the upper right is shown a wall paper from Sigfrid Lonegrin which Donald Deskey selected for the walls for this guest room in a country house, together with the furniture which he designed. This is in cream lacquer and natural wood on a beige carpet.

A rather sophisticated covering is used on the wall at the right below, an interior by Donald Deskey. Beige leather is mounted on wall board and cut in sections one foot by one, and two feet by one—a very special job.

For the Owner Who Paints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

With the first days of spring there comes a desire to get out in the warm sunshine and take stock of all the things to be done about the house and yard to put them in order for the summer months. Probably the most important work from the standpoint of protection and beautification is painting the exterior of the house.

The wise property owner appreciates that paint costs a very small fraction of the wood and metal that it protects. Many houses have been permitted to go too long without proper paint protection. The wood, stucco and metal surfaces of such houses are "paint thirsty" and require special attention.

Too much care cannot be given to the choice of paints to be used. There are several good brands of paint on the market but for every good make, there are many others that are sold at a lower price and are guaranteed "just as good." It is impossible to judge paint quality by its appearance in the can or when freshly applied. Its value can only be determined after months of exposure. Then if the paint fails, it may have to be removed. At best the work must be all done over.

The best way to select paint is to choose the first grade made by a manufacturer whose name is well and favorably known and appears on the label. For wood exteriors there is nothing better than ready mixed house paint. Shingled exteriors can be re-stained with creosote shingle stains. Concrete or stucco should be protected with paints made especially for such surfaces and generally called cement and stucco paint. Gutters, downspouts and other metal surfaces should be protected with rust inhibitive or metal protective paints. For wood surfaces that have been permitted to go without paint for a long time, two coats are recommended, using a special house paint primer for the first coat. There are several of these primers available and their use increases the durability of the second or top coat.

Study the surroundings and neighboring houses so that you can select a color combination that will be in harmony. Light tints are the most popular and undoubtedly the most appropriate for suburbs and country. In the city, lighter tints are apt to become quickly soiled and discolored because of excessive smoke and dirt. Therefore, in the more thickly populated districts, the darker colors are more suitable.

Regardless of whether the work is done by the owner or a hired painter, care should be taken to avoid painting in damp or foggy weather. The day should be dry, clear and moderately warm. Paint applied over a damp or wet surface will blister and peel. Each coat should be thoroughly dry before the next is applied. Care should be taken not to brush the paint on too heavily, because this causes cracking and peeling. Be sure to remove all loose, scaly paint. A wire brush does this quickly and effectively.

Garden Themes In Decoration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Fruits, vegetables and flowers provide the decorative motives in the spring version of Progress House, now exhibited at B. Altman & Co. Color prints of fruits panel one dining room; flamboyant vegetables clamber over the wallpaper in the smart modern kitchen, otherwise gently toned with monel metal and white enamel; and flowers spread their lush colors and dancing forms over wall coverings, upholsteries, draperies and even a Regency carpet. Window cornices come in for gay floral treatment. In one bedroom poppies, daisies and bluets are massed in what might be called a botanical tapestry. In the kitchen windows hangs a fringe of gay and robust Mexican fruits.

There are many interesting suggestions in Progress House besides its garden themes. The pale sand walls, for instance, of a large regency drawing room, which form a perfect background for an old marble mantel and oval-topped gilt-frame mirror; the combination of dark bright blue and copper in the library; a flooring in the entrance hall of inlaid rubber.

This series of rooms is neither period nor modern. Many period pieces are introduced and the decorative ensembles are original in conception; but these features are not so developed as to stress either the styles of past centuries or the newest concepts of the present.

H. J. K.

Various Treatments for Walls And Ceilings

For More Attractive Homes

Last of 12 Articles

By Helen Johnson Keyes

New York

The two decorative coverings for interior walls most commonly employed are paint and paper. These materials have become with us a fixed habit, but they do not exhaust possibilities. Others are: tinted whitewash, tooled plaster, plastic stone, plastic lacquer, structural glass, wood paneling, cork, canvas, grasscloth, sanitas, lightweight linoleum, waxed asbestos, lastic veneer, and leather applied to wallboard. All these are in use and are readily purchased from the manufacturers or their distributors, together with directions for hanging. With the exception of tinted whitewash, which had a vogue some years ago under the name "muresco," the least expensive treatments are paint and paper. Appropriately used, however, the other fabrics give individuality and distinction to an apartment.

Sunfast and washable paints and fabrics are in almost universal use today. If one buys from the stock of a manufacturer who has national distribution and who claims these attributes for his merchandise, and is supported in his claims by retailers of standing, the customer need have no doubts.

Oil and Casein Paints

Among many good oil paints, "Wallhide" ranks well and five hours suffice for drying between the two coats which it is usually advisable to apply. Because of their non-absorbent film, these paints resist dirt, grease and even ink. They can be had in flat colors that are preferable for family rooms and bedrooms; also in semi-gloss, which because of its stronger reflection factor suits better for kitchens, bathrooms, closets and some halls.

Some decorators recommended "Berrycraft" oil paints on account of their velvety surface. From 26 to 48 hours are required to dry and one gallon covers from 400 to 600 square feet, according to the nature of the surface to be concealed. This paint, because of its elegant and dressy appearance, is often seen "picked up" with wall-paper borders and stenciled or painted decorations.

Two casein paints, which come in paste form and are thinned with water, are worth investigating for certain advantages. One is called "Luminall" and the other "Medusa-Lite." They dry in from 40 to 60 minutes; that is, as soon as the evaporation of the water is complete. One coat usually suffices, and one gallon has a coverage of 250 to 750 square feet, depending on the base material. No size or priming is required, and the paints are odorless. However, they are not recommended for damp places. In perfectly dry basements, where the masonry is rough, and in attics where crude woodwork or wallboard must be dealt with, they are excellent. Also they can be stippled or mottled or applied with a spray.

The mention of these four special paints is not intended as a tribute by this column to their superiority over many other lines on the market. They are named as convenient pegs on which to hang certain information regarding paints in general. It is probable that others of equally good quality in their classes are produced by other makers.

The most enduring wall paper seems to be "Duray," which is styled and sold by Richard E. Thibaut, Inc. It is so surfaced that it can literally be scrubbed with a brush, grease, dirt and even ink rolling off it as they would from marble. As yet, it is not produced in as wide a range of patterns as are some other papers, but those patterns that have been developed are interesting.

The tendency in wall paper and all fabric designs at present, is for widely-spaced, clean-cut motifs, and for foliage in perpendicular columns. Colors are misty. Fog-gray, a beige that looks like sunlight struggling through thunder clouds; blue; pink; mauve, appearing as if neutralized by a heavy atmosphere—these characterize the most modern schemes.

Some Plastics and Glass

Tooled plaster is an interesting wall treatment for Spanish, Italian and some contemporary décors. It can be bought under a number of trade names. Craftex is one preparation and lends itself to texturing with a trowel or comb. A new version of this type of material is being used for the interiors of small houses on Long Island, N. Y. The plaster is mixed with a fine sand and is combed into plaids, stripes, diagonals and other geometrics.

One of the plastic stones is called "Rufcote," and with it the decorator may produce walls that emulate those in the palaces and public buildings of Europe, dating from the Renaissance. Plastic ornamentation was popular in Italy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From there it spread to other countries, acquiring in each certain peculiarities. Now that it has also evolved into a modern wall treatment, it conforms in its contemporary styles to twentieth century ideas of design and color.

Plastic lacquer is a German material that has recently found its way to the United States, made from a powder named "Polytect," and mixed with water like a casein paint. On drying it hardens into a hard, luminous crust resembling lacquer. Color is introduced by means of powdered pigments. Its best use is for accents, such as panels, insets and other ornamental sections that trim walls with spots having textural and color interest.

Glass bricks are decorative wall treatments, valuable in permitting light to enter a room, but not the gaze of the passer-by. These corrugated, convex units are excellent wherever an undesirable view intervenes. They are also used in a purely decorative manner, in columns or bands that delineate an important architectural feature. Structural glass is handsome and practical for bathrooms and kitchens; mirrors are invaluable in extending walls and duplicating images.

Wood and Fabrics

Wood paneling is one of our most beautiful wall treatments in rooms that can endure contraction and deep shadow, such as libraries and dining rooms. It is available in the form of flexwood, a wood veneer one eighty-fifth of an inch thick, attached to cotton sheeting with a waterproof adhesive. It can be applied by hand to any smooth surface, whether flat or curved. Traditional woods and also the new ones which from time to time add to our repertory, are made available as flexwood.

Usually composed of squares or rectangles the cork material for walls is always allowed to retain its honest color and texture. In fact, these are the qualities which give it decorative value.

A durable, sunfast and washable wall covering, canvas has a textured surface that makes a handsome background for modern rooms; also for those semi-formal apartments of more traditional temper that employ flowered chintzes, cretonnes and blocked linens. It sells under various trade names. One of them is "Fabrikona," which this season presents the off-tones of yellow, beige, brown and white in an enchanting gamut. It comes also in a sage green which is so satisfactory a background that it persists in wall coverings from year to year. "Wall-Tex," is a similar cloth which features patterns.

Wall Linoleum and Tile

Sanitas and light-weight linoleum are useful in nurseries, bathrooms, kitchens and some halls. Unfortunately the only finishes for these wall linoleums are in marble or mottled effects. Waxed asbestos has somewhat the feeling of wood and is excellent for libraries and men's and boys' rooms. Lastic veneer resembles canvas, but has a paper backing, consequently is less durable but cheaper at the outset. Leather, mounted on non-warpable wallboard, is a distinguished and elegant covering, and, if properly cared for, will endure. But one knows what can happen to book bindings that are neglected.

The dead white ceiling without artistic relationship to the walls is now a thing of the past. Ceilings are painted, papered or covered with the fabric which has been chosen for the walls. Sometimes the color is identical, more often graduated. Soundproof tile, painted to harmonize with the room, contributes much comfort to rooms used for entertaining and to nurseries and playrooms. One such tile is called "Acousti-Celotex," a perforated mineral unit, fireproof, easily installed and cheaply maintained.

Rooms are not so decorated at present as to appear like boxes. On the contrary, the idea in wall treatments is to produce an open, unpartitioned effect. When one wall is dark or bright and the other three walls are pale or neutral, the illusion is one of spaciousness. This is an effectual way to make a restricted room reach out toward generous dimensions. In pursuit of the same idea, decorators like to treat with identical fabrics and color, those walls that lead the eye from one room into another. This tends to remove the division. Vague colors and unpatterned textiles are most effectual. Dark or bright walls and draperies may give strength to the composition at other points.

Pale, cold and neutral colors enlarge the areas they influence and warm, "advancing" colors (gold, orange, bright yellow, red, rose, true brown, dark blue, dark green) diminish apparent space. The "reflection factors," by which is meant the percentages of light reflected by specific hues, vary from 89 per cent for dead white paint to 48 per cent for a flat tone of palmetto-green. Such facts are worth considering, for one of the newest phases of interior decoration is the architectural use of color. That means that it is no longer employed chiefly to adorn surfaces, but to build height or bring it down; to increase or diminish width and depth.

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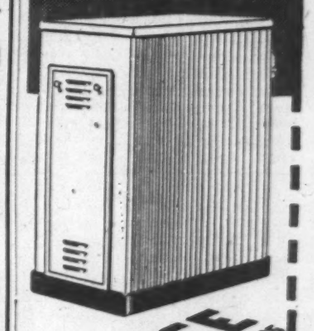

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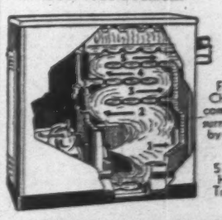

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Shall We Send Our Children to Camp This Year?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Courtesy of Camp Newfound, Harrison, Maine

'Camp Did a Great Deal for Me,' Writes Mrs. F.

This Parent, Once a Camper Herself, Tells Why She Believes in the Camp Experience for the Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
East Orange, N. J.

Dear Friends:

This time of year I always begin to think of vacation camps. I yearn for the springiness of pine needles along a mossy path, and sniff the wind in hope of discovering a piney breath, and of living again the remembered grandeur of the deep woods in summer time. Really, parents, there's nothing quite equal to climbing a birch- or pine-covered mountain, discovering bear tracks beside a spring, drinking from birchbark cups from a babbling brook, cooking over open fires, and sleeping under the stars on a mossy slope! If you haven't enjoyed the privileges of a good camp, you don't know what you have missed! So don't let your lack of experience or interest in the woods deprive your children of the golden experiences that may mean most to them after they are grown. Camp offers countless opportunities for freedom, individual growth, and spiritual discovery.

Being a parent with a seven-year old daughter looking forward to her first year at an organized camp for children, I feel that I know just what other parents are thinking and wondering as summer draws nearer.

My little girl went to Nova Scotia with us on her first birthday and spent six weeks in the deep woods 20 miles from civilization. That was her first experience in camp. She has thoroughly enjoyed many camping experiences since and knows more intimately the woodsy secrets than most children her age. Because she has grown up with this understanding of trees, birds, animals, flowers, stars, and creeping things, she accepts the knowledge as natural and is always eager to learn more through the glorious channel of observation.

Broadens a Child's Interests

At an organized camp she will learn to use her time toward the development of her several talents, but she will find that she cannot spend all her time on one thing and get an all-round viewpoint. She will then interest herself in things she never thought she could be interested in and grow immeasurably. Hobbies will be well started, friendships strengthened. Camp helps children to learn many things, and teaches them to make their knowledge practical.

Some parents seem to feel that camp is not the place for the timid child, the slow child, or the child not physically rugged. On the contrary, camp develops the latent abilities which city life never develops, and many timid children find themselves happier at camp than they have ever been. The camp where counselors are most interested in the development of their wards is always the best camp, of course, but not always the most expensive. Children find their places in the camps that are chosen to suit their individual needs. By considering several camps, talking with the counselors or leaders, and also with the child to be sent to the camp, much can be gained which would not otherwise be gained. The smaller, intimate, informal camp would probably be the better place for the timid child, or the child who finds it difficult to mix with other children. But the large camp with many organized activities is the place for the child who is capable of many sports, who mixes well, who is not supersensitive, and who can rub elbows and still hold his own ground. The child who is fearful, or overcautious, finds much in camp to strengthen him, develop self-confidence, and send him home to his parents at the end of the summer a new child.

Quiet Child Learns To Enjoy Activity

To keep studious children from going to camp is, indeed, a mistake. There is no place like the woods to ponder the great facts of being. Books belong to the woods as well as canoes, camp fires, and brigand steaks, and children who are not active at home learn to be active in a new way at camp. They may not indulge in overnight hikes, mountain climbing, or basketball. They can have their books, their painting, their clay modeling, their sewing, their music, but they will discover beautiful new ways to blend these quieter activities with more active interests, and gain much in the blending. They may even discover how much they have missed in not being more active, and turn wholeheartedly to tennis, swimming, or mountain climbing as they never thought they could.

Most camps give the children an opportunity to appear in plays and concerts. This is advantageous beyond words. No matter what a child can do, he finds himself before the spotlights doing that thing, whether it is playing a violin, doing the highland fling, or pulling grass snakes out of high hats! Boys and girls alike rejoice at the opportunity to show what they can do, and shy children soon come to the front in informal group plays arranged by wise and understanding counselors. Inhibitions from childhood are often overcome during these opportunities for giving of what they have to give, and show children that they have something to give which they never knew they had.

Studies, Music And Art Have Place

Fortunately, children need not be deprived of camp because they are low in one or two subjects at school. Most camps now have a counselor who is able to give daily instruction in regular school subjects, so that students may enjoy their camp, and then enjoy their school work, and find plenty of time for everything. The camp paper usually gives an opportunity for brushing up the grammar and English, and is a place for the poems that sprout naturally in the woods under a yellow moon. Cartoons, drawings, maps, charcoal sketches, portraits and photographs are in demand by the editor of any camp paper, and children fostering hobbies of this sort may follow them at camp. Music of every type is most welcome, so violins, mandolins, "ukes," banjos, saxophones, and guitars find themselves at home in camp beside the dying embers of a wiener roast.

Most parents who have definitely decided to send their children to camp have a definite reason for sending them. Having lived with them for several years, they know rather well their characters and needs. Counselors are always glad to know of any special development parents hope to see in their children, and if possible, and wise, they will bend their energies and thought toward the desired development.

Childish fears vanish in camp, where everyone lives to the utmost every precious day. The dark becomes friendly, closing down at night to draw the campers into closer friendship, to make way for the brightness of the fire, to give the stars a chance to shine, and to give the owls reason to hoot from the hollow tree on top of the hill. Night sounds become precious, shadows mean pictures, and flashlights become friends. Egotism fades into oblivion at camp where friendship comes before accomplishment. Selfishness wanes around the camp fire where marshmallow sticks may be shared, bows and arrows shared on the archery green, and a valued tennis racquet may be loaned to a tentmate who has a chance to play in the finals!

These little ways to make others happy become big in the thoughts of campers who have shared them together. Certainly a blanket shared on a starry night covers two pals who will always treasure the experience. And no one would think of claiming a blanket for himself when he could share it. Such a show of selfishness just wouldn't be sportsmanlike! The poor sport may suffer for the first two weeks in camp, because he can't accept things in the happy-go-lucky manner others accept them, but he soon learns to accept them in the right way, and loses sight of his reasons for not accepting them that way. Parents are wise who let the poor sport learn to be a good sport before deciding there must be something wrong with the camp.

Camp did a great deal for me. It first taught me to learn to make decisions myself, without the aid of my parents. It taught me to take care of my own belongings, to keep them neat and clean and in order, in readiness for the unexpected trip to town for a soda. Camp taught me to love the darkness, the peace of the woods, the closeness to wild growing things. I was lifted out of myself in camp when I pondered the principle behind life, and studied the infinity of the starry heavens. Camp helped me to draw closer to God and gave me reasons to love to be alone to study, ponder, or write. Camp showed me the joy of doing for others, of waiting until others were taken care of first, of watching in a protective way the younger children on hikes when hornets nests were not always visible and blueberries might not always be edible. My standard of values changed for the better at camp, as tomboyishness gave way to gentleness and the girl developed, finding pleasures in girlish pastimes which before called up disdainful remarks. I grew in a spiritual way at camp.

(Mrs.) E. M. F.

Children's Parties

When your youngsters tease for a party, do you tell them that it is too much work? Homemakers who give this excuse as a method of avoiding the extra work of giving a party are missing an opportunity to do some real educational work for their youngsters. The party gives the child some practical experience in being a good host or hostess, as well as being a good guest.

There is an opportunity here for the children to learn consideration for others, sharing, and co-operation. A child must have a chance to practice things before he will be proficient in doing them. The social habits which we like him to have are not acquired simply by hearing about them, but by actually practicing them. Let the child take some responsibility for planning his party. Consult him as to the kind of games he and his friends would like to play and also what refreshments they would enjoy.

Remember above all things, keep the party simple, and the plans for the entertainment flexible enough so that they can be changed if they do not seem to fit the group. Let the child feel that he is giving the party and is responsible for it.

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MONDAY and THURSDAY

First Year Away From Home

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
California

Dear Friends:

A desire to express active gratitude for this feature was spurred by asking myself "What subject would I appreciate having discussed by these parent friends?" The answer came quickly to my thought, "How did you prepare yourselves and your children for their first year away from home at school?" This being our first year, I still keenly appreciate the viewpoints of others, and I am sure that in each case a long story of growth could be told by devoted parents and loving children in preparation for this step.

It was not necesary for our son and daughter to go away to school. We have splendid city high schools right here, but for many years we had hoped to be financially able to send them at least one year to a certain school of our choice. Several years ago we sent for the school catalogue and the desire to have them go there increased. We were particularly impressed by the schedule of daily activities and thereafter planned our home schedule after that pattern. This was a blessing in many ways for by this planning the children had sufficient time every morning to tidy their rooms, eat their breakfast, and have a definite period for their own individual quiet reading and thinking and a hymn together before they left for school. After school activities, practicing and homework had their allotted time, too. This schedule was used, with occasional remodeling, for several years.

One day, we became aware that the financial obstacle was no longer in the way. Then arose the appalling question "How can we bear to be separated?" We made a list of the advantages this particular school had to offer, adding to the list the benefits of a year away from home in a different climate and so on, and seriously considered and added to this list. It was headed "Every day we rejoice that——" In this way we built up in all four of our hearts the real reasons for going.

As each step was taken, we continued to rejoice. Near the end of the summer vacation, one night Mother weakened and voiced the fear of loss and separation, and the daughter said a very beautiful thing. "Mother, if you miss us, you are going to spoil the school for us. Don't you see we will not get the good out of this experience if we are picturing you and Dad missing us at home?" Right there we sealed a promise that we would all do our best thinking so as not to miss each other.

Now the first year is more than half over. Their delightful letters are a constant joy to us. To have them with us for the Christmas holidays showed us in many ways that the efforts are all to be very worth while, for already the fruits are beyond our expectations.

(Mrs.) C. D.

Mrs. D. brings up a subject in which we, too, are much interested. Just recently a young college girl was telling us how grateful she is that her parents sent her away to college with such a sense of joy in the experience she was about to have, "You have no idea what a difference it makes," she said. "My mother writes me such grand, encouraging letters. And she enters into everything I am doing with such enthusiasm. Of course, she is glad to have me home for vacation—and there is nothing more thrilling than arriving home for Christmas. But she never makes me feel that she is unhappy to have me away. There are lots of girls, though, who are not so fortunate. My roommate, for instance. Last year was the first time she had ever gone away for more than a few days at a time. She was terribly homesick at first, and I think it was partly because her family made such a fuss about her leaving, and her mother still keeps writing her how much they miss her all the time. It makes Sue unhappy, and she almost doesn't like to go home for vacations because it is so hard to leave again."

Going away to school can be such a fruitful experience, just as Mrs. D. and her family have already discovered. We think it would be helpful to hear how others of you have worked it out so that the richness of the experience has in no way been decreased by any sense of separation.—Editor.

Courtesy of Camp Sangamon, Pittsford, Vt.

Vacation Pals

A boy and a pony belong together. At camp they often are given the chance to find this out.

Kindergarten Film

The bay section of the California Kindergarten-Primary Association owns a motion picture film which they will lend to groups interested in the study of early childhood education. This film (16m/m) gives the story of a kindergarten group visiting a first grade and is called "Our Children in Action." For further information write to Miss Esther Pontious, secretary, 958 Woodlawn avenue, San Leandro, Calif.—From Childhood Education.

Can't You Feel the Fresh Breeze, Smell the Birches, and Recall the Luxury of Those Unforgettable Days?

Winter slips by with amazing speed, and before we have got used to spring, summer comes tripping in upon us. Already the children are asking one another, "What are you going to do this summer?" What are they going to do? Perhaps you have a summer home and feel they are happily provided for, and perhaps they are. But thousands of parents who have found that camp offers an experience that benefited their children are thumbing the camp catalogues even now. The vacation camp, with as much of a long summer as possible among its jolly campers, has proved of untold value to many a child. It is probably worth looking into; and now is the time to begin, for camp enrollments are sometimes filled up several weeks before school is over. "What are you going to do this summer?" asks Johnny. And Ted, dreaming of tales he has heard of woodland hikes, water sports, plays, and council fires, answers, with shining eyes, "I'm going to camp!"

A School-Wide Hobby Show — All Grades Sharing Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Buffalo, N. Y.

Lordly ninth graders, not-so-lordly kindergarteners, and the boys and girls of the grades between met on common ground at the recent School-Wide Hobby Show held at the School of Practice of the State Teachers College here.

Differences of age and interest were thrown aside for the day, as little boys, proving that hobbies begin at five or so, arranged their collections of match-box covers, sea shells, or buttons, and much bigger boys set up tracks for intricate electric train systems, or constructed temporary cages for live pets.

The Hobby Show seemed just to grow on the day that it took place, yet it was the result of skillful suggestion and patient planning on the part of Dr. C. A. Pugsley, principal, and his teaching staff.

The show began with talk. Dr. Pugsley explained, talk about what one does at home in his spare time, discussion of needlework, construction enterprises — what do you do for fun? Grow plants? Look after pets? Build airplanes? Discussions were animated, interest was aroused, the emphasis always on the children's out-of-school activities. What more natural than a Hobby Show? Let's bring our things to school for others to see.

So, one morning, with remarkably little confusion, the show was set up in the gymnasium of the school, where it continued all day long without undue disarrangement of the ordinary classroom schedules.

It was the children's own show, from beginning to end. Exhibitors were asked to be on hand one-half hour earlier that morning. They chose likely spots for their own exhibits, set them up as they pleased, and wrote their own signs, one fifth-grade boy, not famed for his penmanship, printing in a very wobbly hand a grandiloquent sign:

PIRACY
(BOOKS AND PICTURES)

Boys and girls, working in shifts, acted as guards throughout the day to see that no injury or loss to these precious possessions occurred. Every child in the school was given an opportunity to spend a half hour in leisurely contemplation of the different exhibits, the grades going at different times to avoid crowds and confusion.

No "Odorous" Comparisons

Dr. Pugsley decided to eliminate the competitive feature common to shows of this kind—thus no prizes were offered or awarded.

"We wanted to keep the emphasis on doing it for the fun of it, so that the children would not think of excelling over one another, or winning recognition with a prize," he explained.

"We did not wish to compare one child's effort with another, but to bring out every child's hobby, regardless of how many airplanes, stamp albums, and other common interests the show might bring in."

Airplanes there were, and stamp albums too, ship models, of course, scrapbooks, bottle caps, transportation folders, playing cards galore. There were also old weapons, electrical exhibits, campaign buttons, toy automobiles, miniature figures, dogs and cats, which had to be fed and watered, and, most fascinating of all, a live parrot, which on occasion spoke a few appropriate words.

Eager for Next Exhibit

Exhibits ran close to one hundred and covered a wide variety of interests. Many more are expected next year, as some of the children were reticent about exhibiting their treasures, until after they had observed this first show in action. One boy who took his campaign buttons and found them lacking in comparison with other collections, is now anxious to exhibit his toy automobile replicas, which are much more complete and authentic than those displayed in this show. He hadn't really thought of this collection as a hobby before, but suddenly discovered that so it was.

So the Hobby Show has become an institution for the School of Practice. Discussing it with the various classes afterward, Dr. Pugsley suggested that it become a biennial event, but this was rapidly vetoed in favor of making it an annual affair.

"The Hobby Show, we found, has many values for us," Dr. Pugsley said. "The children themselves benefit by an interchange of interests and ideas. We, as teachers, learn much about their abilities, interests, talents. In planning and putting on the show, they assume a different feeling for and relationship to the school—they are more friendly, more natural in our presence."

Courtesy of Pocono Pines Camp, Pocono Pines, Penna.

Around the Cabin Campfire

The small groups within the larger group, the camp's cabin "families" with their understanding counselors, afford to all an ample opportunity for growth in character. Here the little private adjustments of sharing and getting along with others are made. Here the boy or girl, through the friendly advice of the counselor, is helped to study self and "grow in grace."

If Your Child Marks Up the Walls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the creative urge leads your children to decorate the wall paper and painted surfaces with pencil and crayon scribblings do not blame the youngsters altogether. It is very probably caused by the fact that you neglected to provide the place, time and materials for such pursuits.

The very tiniest child should be given the opportunity to draw and a comfortable table and chair to use, as well as plenty of paper. Expensive supplies need not be collected. The youngsters enjoy just as well the hard-surfaced butcher paper, which should be ironed smooth. At your neighborhood newspaper establishment end rolls can probably be secured for a few cents each. This is suitable for cutting into larger squares to fit an easel. Homemade easels work very well, and if a smock is provided the child will feel like a real artist and at the same time save his clothes. Crayons and chalk are used for this art work.

Disorder Not Necessary Result

If newspapers are generously spread any debris can be removed in a moment. Oilcloth covering for the art table saves the surface and is cleaned with facility. Smocks or aprons should be handy for all art periods. If the children are shown the right way there is no need to have a disorderly household because of their creative activity.

A special box for holding discarded magazines for cut-out work will prevent children from cutting up those periodicals the adults are not finished with. In order not to have this cutting work an orgy of destruction for the sheer love of destroying a magazine, suggest that they make scrapbooks to hold different types of pictures. One might be the transportation folder, another foreign scenes, homes, games, household furnishings, etc. The educational value of this home project is immeasurable.

Balsa wood is indispensable for airplane carving. It is light, inexpensive and takes glue easily. Cork and linoleum for block designs can be bought at your local furniture store in that department. End pieces are usually inexpensive. Some dealers will even give the youngsters their left-over strips. Christmas cards and other gifts are fascinating to make with a linoleum design.

Sand Piles and Flower Gardens

There is an unending list to choose from in this creative field. The children will need no urging to tell you what they want. A word might be said here regarding sand piles as a medium of expression of the preschool child. Flower gardens give an outlet for older boys and girls and the artistic urge is thus nurtured.

There are so many ways mothers can help. A word at the right time will do much to encourage a child. If suppressed, the creative urge will languish, but if stimulated and cultivated by opportunities to expand and grow it will add to your child's happiness and self-expression.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Journey Into Easter

WE CYCLE tediously. The foot-hills, purple and green, pile up on each side of the valley, and ahead in their notches give a quick glimpse of snow-caps beyond. There are no bands, no shades of color in the sky which comes to their crests in the same unbroken blue that dazzles us in its midheaven.

The road winds distractingly. The road is like a black snake shedding its skin, crawling mile after mile upward and our legs follow its convolutions, pushing the pedals against the multiple weight of lashed-on skis and knapsacks behind. Left and right behind the fences the waves of yellowish-green pasture land curve down from the woods, laid out in thousands of purplish primroses, blue gentian, marigolds and dandelions.

It is the day before Easter. All the orchards of the farms top their dark crooked trunks with a translucent haze. The trees are just budding—a grayish shimmer on the gnarled branches, merely a breath. The pussy willows have loosened into yellow pollened fringes, and the metallically bright cowslips through whose borders the pasture brooks run are a golden sheen on the fallow bottoms. Some meadows are completely covered with the yellow mustard flowers next to the open brown earth of plowed fields. Nature seems to dedicate itself to praise. The white plastered walls and chocolate roofs of the farm-houses alone are rational: for valley and hillside shimmer in their intense brilliance. Even the distinct stems and calyces of the wayside blossoms are mysteriously individual, as though each small plant organism had taken on a soul for its part in some general solemnity. They stand tranced in a luminous film of color.

* * *

THERE IS NO dusk in the valley—evening comes with the same transfigured clarity. No flowers seem to close in the warm air—nothing droops, but the heads of the myriad blossoms are tensely keeping watch.

The highway ends at the head of the valley where the foot-hills join. Along the wood-road, small anenomes and windflowers crop up in the moss. Under the dusky pines of the forest, strips of old snow are ghostily apparent, and some shrub, a leafless thing covered with tight rosy buds, gives off a sweet spicy odor.

The cart-road we are following ends also. We lay our bicycles in a forester's shelter, heap them over with boughs, and brace our shoulders under knapsacks and skis. The trail through the woods takes us over a tumble of scree and then directly step for step up the rocks. Sometimes hewn-out foot-holds make a staircase; sometimes we crawl and scramble. A small waterfall leaps and dashes down. Glossy fresh laurel and alpine rose bushes, heather and stunted larch show us when we have reached a certain altitude. Panting, we rest briefly, and see the surface of the forest directly below us, the valley a few miles away in the transparent evening. Its unearthly spell still silences us, laying a hand on our mouths and on our thoughts.

* * *

THE PATH LEVELS out again when we seem not to be able to bear more. High firs, uncut and unravaged, take us in their darkness. Here and there old trunks have fallen, squat trunks are coupled with wild boulders. Right and left are pools of shadowy green-brown water in brackish circles of silt and twigs. The remains of old soiled snow are more frequent. We see them, but nothing else distinctly.

It has grown so dark that only the roar of water warns of a gorge ahead, where a mountain river runs down in its stone-choked gully. Two unsteady logs bridge it. On the other side is a high mountain pasture, long, rocky and bleak. Down below, two deer bound from the shadow of a deserted cabin and disappear into gloom. In this desolate place the night has neither stars nor clouds. The sky weeps dew, the ground absorbs it with a porous hollow sound. Reaches of crag and precipice loom ahead where we must go. To the right is a vast and towering mountain-peak, half-wrapped about in mists. We rest, eat a little, put on our wind-blouses, for the dew has lengthened into cold rain. We cannot see anything.

The primitive storm-lamp comes out, the candle is lighted and stuck in its four mica walls. Underfoot the old snow can be felt which lies in pads over the stony pasture ground. Red slurs of paint on occasional trees and rocks are the trail markings. At the rising of the rocks, we lose them—fortunately we come upon them—a few yards back. Loaded down as we are, every motion lets us down to the knee in crusted old snow—we slip and stumble on the rocks. Going at a snail's pace expends all the energy of speed. Not a word is spoken.

* * *

IT SNOWS NOW, melting quickly, and the ascent continues step for step. Soon the cold, the wet, the monotony of climbing absorb the spirit into their nature. There was nothing before, is nothing else in this world, but the effort of a hand-grip on the rocks, bending of the knee and body dragged upward on it.

Following, one sees only the intermittent driving glints of our lanthorn flashing huge streaks of shadow across the snow and sudden surfaces of the rocks. Leading, one must watch inch for inch in order not to miss the paint markings which are occasionally snowed out of sight. The little flicker of the candle is then warm under my hand; I feel it all the more remotely for the drive of snow in my face. I see the deep holes of previous climbers, deep-sunken foot tracks. The lanthorn pours shadow into them, filling them to the brim, and glances on drifts of snow.

At one point the way seems to turn left along the mountain-side. A black gulf on that side is not even pricked by the wavery gleam of the candle, and a flashlight has no more success. It continues to snow heavily. The steepness of the ascent does not lessen, but it turns us into a gully so completely covered with snow that we can distinguish shapes and forms. How many hours was it since we single-footed carefully along the side of that opaque blackness? There is no telling.

* * *

A LITTLE LIGHT ebbs through the cloud-wrack ahead. Somewhere among boulders, we realize that we are on the top of the mountain, for the wind howls by; but we can see nothing. In a few moments, it is evident that the notch has been crossed, for the path becomes well-defined and rain volleys down persistently. The lanthorn shows us a treacherous glissade, which slides us in slush and heavy mud down over the roots of trees. Our candle is decreasing. Even our boots let in the mud under foot. What the snow did not accomplish, the rain does. We run—ridiculously, clumsily—anything to escape from those spiked shafts of penetrating rain.

With a tiny puff, our candle stump gutters out. For the second time, an inky blot yawns beside the path; on the right this time. Something pale glimmers in it. A lake? But the path is clear, and we hurry until level ground is reached. A slippery rain-sogged pasture mocks us with the dim bulk of a hut which proves to be doorless and deserted. Musty smells of mouldy hay and wood chips stray in its pitch-black interior. It is cold there.

* * *

THE TRACK IS easy to find now, where rain has soaked a black guide-line in the old snow. It leads us up along a bank where we sink in to our waists at every stride. Feeling and groping at strap and buckle, we undo and put on our skis. Everything now is mechanical—we wish it to continue, we do not think that it can ever end, the wet, the cold, the fatigue of climbing and descending. Large dank boughs reach out and drip down water; one hears only the soft purling drip of rain from their bulks, its hiss in falling and the sodden scraping of the skis. There is no response in us to the sight of the ski cabin, looming out suddenly, large and secure among dripping fir trees, where our knocks bring the drowsy caretaker's wife out of bed. Warmth, dryness and rest are conditions our bodies only partake of. Everything conscious is still deep in its journey, patient and confident, not yet come to its conclusion, not wishing to be disturbed in its voiceless contemplation of the spirit.

First the rays of the sun speak and tell us we have arrived. Not one stain is on the whole world, which from hemlock branch to massive mountain face has unified all in spotless white. The untarnished, fresh-fallen snow has blotted every ugliness and every angularity from the face of things with its deep powder. Pure sunlit white blazes on the trees, pure sunlit white blazes on the opposite slopes, and the sea of mountain peaks all about is kindled in the same festival light.

M. C.

Paul, at Philippi

(Easter, A. D. 58)

SUNSHINE fell golden on the wild mountains
Of Macedonia and gleamed from marble
Columns of the city. You, Paul, lover of Truth,
Putting hate behind, had returned from Greece,
And on Easter would break unleavened bread
With these, your friends, in Philippi.

In this refuge, did you rehearse with them
That earlier Sabbath when, outside the gate
By the river bank, you told them of the light
That shone upon Damascus way—and the heart
Of Lydia, seller of purple, was opened,
And she and her household believed?
You recalled, perhaps, the maid who, in pity,
You freed from darkness; the hate that had surged
Upon you; and the songs you and Silas
Had sung, at midnight, in prison and chains.

And now, speaking in love—ever the truth
Alight in your heart—did you, gazing westward,
Beyond the deep haze purpling Mount Pangæus,
See shadows of prison that waited you,
Yonder in Rome—where, dwelling on things
That are lovely and true and pure, you would write
To these friends of tenderness, hope, and joy?

Yes, you counted it joy—the hate, the strife—
For the light that had shone upon you. And now
Again you must leave them. Before you lay
Via Egnatia, Neapolis, Troas,
Your course to Jerusalem—after, to Rome.
And when Syrian hills rose dark against dawn,
Did you hear, in the wind over the sea,
The voice of Truth calling,
"Rejoice—alway"?

NELLIE B. MACE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

"THEY TOIL NOT, NEITHER DO THEY SPIN"

Consider the Lilies

CHRISTIANS in general are accustomed to attach deep significance to the teachings of the Nazarene, whom they accept as Saviour and Wayshower. His recorded words found in the New Testament touch upon many subjects, in fact upon most of the activities of human experience. That he was a keen and appreciative lover of nature there is complete evidence. Flowers, bird and beast, all furnished him with objects for incisive and compelling lessons. The most outstanding of these, perhaps, relates to the flowers.

In one of his intimate discussions with his disciples, he admonished them thus: "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin: And yet I say unto you, That even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these (Matthew 6:28, 29). Modern commentators, especially those who translate from Aramaic—Jesus' native tongue—render the word usually translated lilies, as flowers, and this is more logical as lilies do not generally grow in Palestine because of its aridity. And furthermore, the flowers which he declared to be more elegant than the gorgeous garments of Solomon were, it seems clear to one who has carefully examined the situation, an anemone, a ranunculus, which in the springtime covers the hills and valleys of Palestine with a gorgeous carpet of deepest red, the royal crimson, generally used by kings and potentates of the world. In April the effect of this crimson carpet stretched over the land is indescribable. To be appreciated it must be seen. After a short period the anemones are followed by a poppy, slightly less intense in color but scarcely less in profusion. Then appears a smaller and paler flower, the "pheasant's eye," a dainty blossom more attractive for its daintiness than for its brilliancy.

Palestine is one of the world's greatest flower gardens. No other region of similar area furnishes such a variety of wild flower as does this country. Its great variety of climate, ranging all the way from tropical heat in the Jordan valley to a temperate climate on the Judean hills, accounts for an extensive variety of vegetation, especially of flowers. Never shall I forget the glory of the flower display in Palestine during April. On the way from Cana to Galilee the road crosses a high ridge from which a fascinating view unfolds. As we stood knee deep amid gorgeous lupines of deepest blue, we saw across the lake the cliffs of Gadara banded with ribbons of flowers of various brilliant colors. Seen above the quiet waters of Galilee, it was a most charming spectacle. Many flowers that are assiduously cultivated in other lands grow wild in Palestine. Native irises in variety, begonias, and many others abound. On the hills of Hauran, a broad plateau across which runs the road from Galilee to Damascus, we found native tulips, little dwarf cups, but from which have developed the uncounted varieties of this flower which in their colorful majesty now adorn the spring gardens of the world. It is said that the Crusaders found there these tiny flowers, and took them to Holland where their cultivation developed into a great industry.—ALBERT FIELD GILMORE, in "The Gladiolus." (Boston: New England Gladiolus Society.)

I Shall Have Stars

FORSYTHIA is hung with stars
All yellow-bright in spring.
I shall have stars within my garden:
May will return and fling
Stars in the deep grass, silver stars
Into a dreaming tree
At dusk to be white bloom of plum—
A swarm of stars for me.

LEONA AMES HILL

Resurrection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a great change took place in the thought of the faithful women who went with sweet spices to anoint the body of Jesus! As they went they thought of the large stone which was before the door of the sepulcher, and speculated on how it could be rolled away. And then, as they came nearer, wonderment appeared in their thought, for they saw that the stone was rolled away. Then the angel message, "He is not here: for he is risen" (Matthew 28:6), changed wonderment to joy.

How many times has the individual approached a problem wondering how the "stone" could be "rolled away"? The same power of the Christ, the spiritual idea, which rolled away the stone in front of the tomb and enabled the great Way-shower to step forth victor over the grave, will enable each one who depends upon the Christ, to dispel any material belief which, like a great stone, may seem to be obstructing the way to health, supply, or happiness.

The disciples made great spiritual advancement after they saw that the power of Christ enabled their beloved Teacher to prove that the crucifixion had not stopped his glorious work. Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 34): "His resurrection was also their resurrection. It helped them to raise themselves and others from spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities."

We, too, can be quickened by contemplating the great victory which the Master was able to make through Christ. He could have kept himself from being taken captive by those who hated, primarily, not him, but the truth which rebuked their sensuality, and religion of form without works. For instance, on a previous occasion they were about to try to kill him by casting him down a precipice. However, the account in the Bible states, "But he passing through the midst of them went his way" (Luke 4:30). And John records that on one occasion when they were going to attempt to kill Jesus with stones he "hid himself, and went out of the temple, going through the midst of them, and so passed by" (John 8:59). The Master reached the point in his work of proving for himself man's at-one-ment with God, infinite Life, when he saw that the time had come for him to prove through Christ, Truth, that he could overcome death on the cross; and he was then prepared to be taken captive. When the multitude came with weapons to seize him, his understanding of the ever-presence and omnipotence of God, good, was shown in his words to one of his disciples who, with physical force, was trying to prevent him from being taken, "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" (Matthew 26:53). So great was his sense of spiritual power that when Jesus told the multitude that he was the one they were seeking, "they went backward, and fell to the ground" (John 18:6).

The sense of spiritual power which came from his positive assurance that good is supreme, and Life eternal, carried him through the mockery of a trial, followed by the crucifixion, and enabled him to overcome the belief of death. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 44): "His three days' work in the sepulchre set the seal of eternity on time. He proved Life to be deathless and Love to be the master of hate. He met and mastered on the basis of Christian Science, the power of Mind over matter, all the claims of medicine, surgery, and hygiene."

As we think upon what Jesus was able to do through Christ, the spiritual idea, and realize that the Christ is just as powerful and just as available now as then, we go forward with fresh courage to meet our problems. Each time we do this it is a resurrection for us—a rising above fear, discouragement, doubt, or belief in evil.

The one who is fearful needs to be resurrected from the belief that evil is more powerful than good. Through Christian Science he can learn that only good is real; for God, infinite good, alone is Life; and if evil has no life it can be proved to be unreal.

The one who is sick needs to be resurrected from the belief that life and intelligence are in matter. Through Christian Science he can learn that since Life is God, Spirit, life and health are not in matter; and because Life is God, man's being is harmonious. These facts, realized, will bring about his healing.

The one who seems to lack position, money, home, or friends needs to be resurrected from his belief that man can for an instant be separated from God's love and His bountiful provision for His children. As he discerns the fact of divine Love's perfect plan for man, His beloved child, his human needs will be met.

Whatever particular phase of discord seems to be shutting us out of the sense of freedom which belongs to all God's children, the Christ can dispel it. So, instead of continuing to wonder how the stone can be rolled away, let us lift our thought above the belief that life is material, and discordant to the glorious fact that Life is God, Spirit, and that real being is harmonious, joyous, and free. Then today will be to us a glad resurrection day.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Auferstehung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS für eine große Veränderung im Denken jener treuen Frauen stattfand, die Spezerei gekauft hatten und den Leichnam Jesu salben wollten! Unterwegs dachten sie an den großen Stein vor des Grabes Tür und überlegten, wie er wohl weggewälzt werden könnte. Und als sie sich dann dem Grabe näherten, wurden sie von Staunen ergriffen; denn sie sahen, daß der Stein weggewälzt war. Dann wandelte die Engelsbotschaft: „Er ist nicht hier; er ist auferstanden" (Matth. 28, 6) ihr Staunen in Freude um.

Wie oft schon ist einer an ein Problem mit der Frage herangetreten, wie der „Stein" wohl „weggewälzt" werden könnte! Dieselbe Kraft des Christus, der geistigen Idee, die den Stein von dem Grabe wegwälzte und den großen Wegweiser befähigte, als Sieger aus dem Grabe hervorzugehen, befähigt jeden, der sich auf den Christus verläßt, jede materielle Annahme zu vertreiben, die wie ein großer Stein den Weg zu Gesundheit, Versorgung oder Glück zu sperren scheint.

Die Jünger machten großen geistigen Fortschritt, als sie sahen, daß die Macht des Christus ihren geliebten Lehrer befähigte zu beweisen, daß die Kreuzigung sein herrliches Werk nicht aufgehalten hatte. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 34): „Seine Auferstehung war auch ihre Auferstehung. Sie half ihnen, sich und andere aus geistiger Stumpfheit und aus dem blinden Glauben an Gott zu der Erkenntnis unendlicher Möglichkeiten zu erwecken".

Auch wir können durch Nachdenken über den Sieg, den der Meister durch den Christus erringen konnte, angespornt werden. Er hätte es verhindern können, von denen gefangengenommen zu werden, die im Grunde zwar nicht ihn, sondern die Wahrheit haßten, die ihre Religion äußerer Form ohne Werke rügte. Zum Beispiel wollten sie ihn schon früher umbringen, indem sie ihn einen Abgrund hinabzustürzen trachteten. „Aber er ging mitten durch sie hinweg", wie wir in der Bibel lesen (Luk. 4, 30). Und Johannes berichtet, daß „Jesus sich verbarg und zum Tempel hinausging" (Joh. 8, 59), als sie ihn einmal zu steinigen versuchten. Der Meister erreichte bei seiner Arbeit den Punkt, wo er für sich des Menschen Einssein mit Gott, dem unendlichen Leben, bewies, als er die Zeit für sich gekommen sah, durch den Christus, die Wahrheit, zu beweisen, daß er den Tod am Kreuze überwinden konnte. Dann war er bereit, sich gefangennehmen zu lassen. Als eine große bewaffnete Schar kam, ihn gefangen zu nehmen, zeigte sich sein Verständnis der Allgegenwart und Allmacht Gottes, des Guten, in seiner Äußerung zu einem seiner Jünger, der seine Gefangennahme mit Waffengewalt zu verhindern suchte (Matth. 26, 53): „Meinst du, daß ich nicht könnte meinen Vater bitten, daß er mir zuschickte mehr denn zwölf Legionen Engel"? So groß war sein Bewußtsein geistiger Kraft, daß „sie zurückwichen und zu Boden fielen" (Joh. 18,6), als er zu der Schar sagte, daß er es sei, den sie suchten.

Das Bewußtsein geistiger Kraft, die Folge seiner festen Überzeugung, daß das Gute allerhaben und das Leben ewig ist, stützte ihn während der Scheinverhandlung, die zu seiner Kreuzigung führte, und befähigte ihn, die Todesannahme zu überwinden. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 44): „Seine dreitägige Arbeit im Grabe drückte der Zeit das Siegel der Ewigkeit auf. Er bewies, daß Leben todlos, und daß Liebe der Meister des Hasses ist. Er trat allen Ansprüchen der Medizin, der Chirurgie und der Hygiene entgegen und meisterte sie auf dem Grunde der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der Macht des Gemüts über die Materie".

Wenn wir bedenken, was Jesus durch den Christus, die geistige Idee, tun konnte, und erkennen, daß der Christus heute ebenso mächtig ist und gerade so zur Verfügung steht wie damals, beginnen wir unsere Probleme mit neuem Mut zu meistern. Sooft wir dies tun, ist es für uns eine Auferstehung—ein Erheben über Furcht, Entmutigung, Zweifel oder den Glauben an das Böse.

Wer sich fürchtet, muß aus dem Glauben auferweckt werden, daß das Böse mächtiger sei als das Gute. Durch die Christliche Wissenschaft kann man verstehen lernen, daß nur das Gute wirklich ist. Denn Gott, das unendlich Gute, allein ist das Leben; und wenn das Böse kein Leben hat, kann bewiesen werden, daß es unwirklich ist.

Ein Kranker muß aus dem Glauben auferweckt werden, daß Leben und Intelligenz in der Materie seien. Er kann durch die Christliche Wissenschaft verstehen lernen, daß das Leben Gott, der Geist, ist, und daß daher Leben und Gesundheit nicht in der Materie sind. Und weil Gott das Leben ist, ist des Menschen Sein harmonisch. Die Erkenntnis dieser Tatsachen bewirkt seine Heilung.

Wer keine Stellung, kein Geld, kein Heim, keine Freunde zu haben scheint, muß aus seinem Glauben, daß der Mensch auch nur einen Augenblick von Gottes Liebe und Seiner reichen Fürsorge für Seine Kinder getrennt sein könne, auferweckt werden. Wenn er die Tatsache des vollkommenen Plans der göttlichen Liebe für den Menschen, Gottes geliebtes Kind, wahrnimmt, werden seine menschlichen Bedürfnisse befriedigt.

Was auch immer im Einzelfalle die Erscheinungsform der Disharmonie sein mag, die uns von der Freiheit aller Kinder Gottes auszuschließen scheint, Tatsache ist, daß der Christus sie vertreiben kann. Anstatt uns also immer noch zu fragen, wie der Stein weggewälzt werden könne, laßt uns unser Denken über die Annahme, daß das Leben materiell und unharmonisch sei, zu der herrlichen Tatsache erheben, daß Gott, der Geist, das Leben ist, und daß das wirkliche Sein harmonisch, freudig und frei ist. Dann wird das Heute ein froher Auferstehungstag für uns sein.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The White Nile And the Blue

THE Nile seems to turn all the laws of nature upside down, yet, just because of that, nature can achieve her purposes. Flowing almost without a slope through deserts and swamps, it still does not evaporate; in summer, when other rivers dry up, it reaches its high-water level, reversing in Egypt the normal round of the seasons; less abundant than either the Congo or the Danube, it keeps going in much more difficult circumstances; crawling endlessly through rainless lands, it is all the same copious enough to supply the place of rain. To do this, nature has invented a trick—the double river, the brother pair.

Which of the two Niles is the main stream can no more be decided than which is the leading spirit of a pair of inventors. In the Curie couple or the brothers Wright, mathematics and imagination, intuition and research, clearly had to combine in order that the goal should be reached; thus these brothers too bear the palm between them. The White Nile is certainly the slower, but just because of that it saves Egypt, since, owing to the slightness of its slope, the water of the grave river is delayed and reaches Khartoum only from August to December, while the swift Blue Nile hurls its waters down from July to September. The White Nile would certainly never overflow its banks without the Blue, and agriculture in Egypt would be limited to the riverside strip and the water-wheel, but without the White Nile the Blue would let Egypt perish of thirst in the dry months when it carries only a little subterranean water. Nature has invented something wiser than an uninteresting "victory of the stronger." The elder of the brothers keeps life going, the younger is the genius.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "The Nile: the Life-Story of a River." (New York: Viking.)

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R. I. to Cancel Auto Licenses Of Criminals

Governor Acts on Report Gangsters Are Using Fictitious Permits

Kidnaping Report

Commission Urges Capital Punishment Whenever Victim Is Slain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—With the General Assembly considering recommendations from the special kidnaping law revision commission that capital punishment be restored in cases where kidnapers are convicted of slaying their victims, Gov. Robert E. Quinn moved today to check further activities of felons by taking away their most effective weapon—the automobile.

The move to tighten the state's criminal laws came after the Mattson kidnaping in Tacoma, Wash. Investigation revealed that gangsters were staging crimes in New England while driving machines that were fictitiously registered and operating with false driver's permits.

Capital Punishment

The special commission appointed by Governor Quinn after the Mattson kidnaping recommended to the Legislature that capital punishment be imposed when kidnaping and murder were associated. For kidnaping in which the victim is injured, the penalty would be life imprisonment. For kidnaping in which no harm results to the victim, the maximum penalty would be 20 years. In the last classification there should be no parole, the commission recommends.

The commission also stated in its report that the automobile is the important factor in kidnapings and recommended that laws be passed making it compulsory for all motorists to have illuminated front number plates so registration numbers could be easily detected.

Governor Takes Action

After receiving the report, Governor Quinn declared that all persons with criminal records should be denied the use of automobiles.

He called Wilfred J. Paquin, chief of the State Division of Motor Vehicles, and Joseph H. Hagan, chief of the State Division of Probation, into conference and requested that they take immediate steps to learn what known criminals or "questionable characters" are operating machines with Rhode Island registration plates.

Mr. Paquin indicated he would ask police chiefs and other law enforcement officers of the state for a complete list of police characters. When these names are obtained, he said, they will be given to Mr. Hagan, whose department will conduct an investigation. Mr. Hagan's office has a complete list of all paroled and discharged prisoners.

Unlimited Power

It was stated at the State House that motor vehicle laws give the chief of the division unlimited power to revoke or suspend licenses without legal action. Thus, it was explained as soon as the names of criminals are received he can revoke their licenses and registrations in one sweep.

The slugging of two Boston special service officers when they investigated two men in a Rhode Island car called attention to irregularities in automobile registrations in this State and prompted the Governor to make the decision that criminals no longer should have, or operate cars, protected by permits of this State.

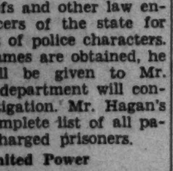
Air Club Plans to Invite Pilots to Maine Meeting

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27—The Maine Aero Club with a membership of nearly 300 is planning to invite pilots along the Atlantic seaboard to a convention in Maine the coming summer.

Capt. Burtis F. Fowler, president of the club, said tentative arrangements call for arrival of the visitors on a Saturday afternoon, a banquet and entertainment that night and the serving of a clam-bake the next day.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Somewhat overcast and continued cold, lowest temperature in the middle or upper 20's tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder; moderate to fresh west to northwest winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, slightly colder Sunday and in the north and central portions tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy with snow flurries and slightly colder in the north and central portions tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight; Sunday generally fair and slightly colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds over the north portion and strong northwest over the south portion and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	27	Minneapolis	22	18
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	24	22	New York	30	26
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	28	26
Helena	12	12	Philadelphia	34	26
Jacksonville	56	54	St. Louis	24	24
Kansas City	22	22	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	28	26
Miami	76	72			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 27.
B—Minimum, March 26.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:44 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 12:09 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 12:32 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:33 p. m. tonight.
Light all vehicles at 6:34 p. m. Sunday night.

Opponents Chart Plan Of Attack on Seaway

Boston News Today

New Waterway Plan Is Opposed

Ammunition in the form of verbal arguments is being piled up by shipping, railroad and port interests of Boston, in preparation for the offensive against the proposed St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain-Hudson river cut-off, at public hearings in Boston next Thursday and Friday.

The battleground will be the Number 6 Court Room in the Federal building; the generals, four American and three Canadian members of the International Joint Commission considering advisability of the two countries digging a channel for ships that would virtually make an island of New England. The plan is to make a canal, 30 feet deep at mean low water, linking New York with Montreal, via the Hudson river, Lake Champlain, and the St. Lawrence.

Verbal broadsides to be hurled at the plan include:

1. Loss of most of the cargo hauled inland by railroads from tidewater.
2. Curtailment of the commerce of the port of Boston by allowing freighters to go around New England, landing their cargoes at lake ports direct.
3. Cost out of proportion to benefits of any type. Estimates run as high as $200,000,000.

Mayflower Sale Boycott Is Uged

Warning that the trailing arbutus, Massachusetts' state flower, is rapidly approaching extermination," the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society today urged citizens to boycott all vendors of these richly perfumed spring flowers which once grew in great profusion along the rural roadsides of New England.

Declaring that "yards of this plant, representing years of growth, are pulled up to make one small bunch of blossoms," the society said the only way to save the flower is for every citizen to refuse to buy the plants and thus to make this practice unprofitable for vendors. Most of the yardage indiscriminately pulled up by these vendors "is tossed by the roadside and wasted," the society stated.

Arrest in Lynn Admits 45 Fires

"It's just an urge I get after drinking," was the explanation offered today by Kenneth M. Robinson, 26-year-old shoe worker of Lynn, who, according to the police, has admitted responsibility for setting at least 45 fires in that city and in near-by Saugus.

"I like the excitement that follows and the thrill of seeing the fire engines go by."

A check on the alleged confession brought estimates today of fire losses aggregating $229,000 and, in one case, a record of half a hundred men thrown out of work.

Robinson is now being held in Salem jail for arraignment Tuesday on a charge of turning in a false alarm. Arson charges are being considered.

Labor Memorial Pleases Parkman

Former Senator Henry Parkman of Boston, today expressed pleasure at the action of the House of Representatives in adopting a resolution memorializing Congress for the enactment of a Federal law under which merchandise made in states having low labor standards could not be sold in those where such standards are adequate for the protection of the workers.

Senator Parkman declared that he sees in the proposed legislation an instrument for obstruction of the business of those who exploit child labor for their financial advantage.

"The greatest obstacle to agreement among states desiring labor laws," he said, "has been the fear of competition from states with lower standards.

"The denial of markets to states not conforming to adequate labor standards would be the most potent kind of economic pressure toward a greater uniformity in the establishment of adequate labor laws."

Congress has already enacted a law providing that prison-made goods from one state cannot be sold in another, where the latter state bans the sale of its own prison products in the open market. It is hoped now, said Mr. Parkman, that Congress will go a step farther and forbid the sale of "sweat shop" products in those states where labor standards are high.

The resolution memoralizing the national Legislature was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives last week and is now in the Senate.

Baby Crib for Boy Of 13? How Come!

Frederick Winant 2d of Ipswich, Mass., 13-year-old nephew of former Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, was somewhat taken aback this morning to find a baby's crib prepared for his sleeping moments during the voyage to Bermuda aboard the Canadian National Steamships' Lady Hawkins.

With his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Winant Jr., he boarded the ship at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

A steward, called to account for the presence of the neatly made up crib in front of the dresser in the Winant stateroom, took one quick look at the youngster and hastily explained that the crib had been used by previous occupants of the stateroom and had not been removed.

Examination of the ship's manifest, however, indicated that the attendant was a diplomat, for, through a slight error, Master Winant's age had been listed as 3 instead of 13.

A six-meter yacht is another passenger for Bermuda on the Lady Hawkins. It is the Silroc, belonging to Raymond Hunt of Marblehead, which is to enter the International Yacht Race for the Prince of Wales' Cup again. Last year it came in fourth in this event.

Early Heroes Of Revolution To Be Honored

Roosevelt Endorses Plan for Ethan and Ira Allen National Park

Site Is in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 27—A proposal for a 3000-acre national park in Vermont as a memorial to the patriots, Ethan and Ira Allen, has been endorsed by President Roosevelt, Gov. George D. Aiken announced today.

The proposed park, including a 23-mile highway, commanding views of Lake Champlain, Mount Mansfield and Camel's Hump, would have great advertising value to the State, Governor Aiken declared.

It would be formed in the heart of the Green Mountains and would be administered by the National Park Service, but would not be a parkway of the type disapproved by the voters in March, 1936, the executive explained.

Is Enthusiastic

President Roosevelt has been through the area of the proposed park and is enthusiastic over the idea, Mr. Aiken said. The President stated he would recommend the necessary Congressional action, if the State would acquire the land and donate it to the Government.

Although plans for a national park have been subject of controversy in Vermont for several years, Governor Aiken said that both parties in their platforms last year favored development of a recreational park of some sort.

The proposal defeated at the polls last year was for issuance of $500,000 of State bonds to purchase land for a 260-mile parkway running through the historic and scenic Green Mountains.

"That plan was for a parkway running the entire length of the State," said Governor Aiken today, "and some parts of the State didn't favor it. The new project would be strictly a park, not a parkway, and would bring the same development to the northern part of the State as is now in the southern."

Require Study

"The new proposal will require a few months of study before it is submitted to the Legislature. It would create in Vermont the largest national park in northeastern United States, and attract people here from all over the country."

The proposal defeated last year was supported by the State Chamber of Commerce, several leading Vermont newspapers, and many noted residents, who argued that the plan would preserve the natural beauties of the Green Mountains. Its opponents contended the countryside would be marred by souvenir-hunting, rubbish-discarding visitors and by the hot-dog booths that would be erected.

'Foot-Down' Strike Halts WPA Work

CLINTON, Mass., March 27 (AP)—A literal foot-down strike was launched yesterday by Mrs. Lahawanda Poresky, business woman, against the town fathers and WPA authorities.

Mrs. Poresky's action was in protest against the erection of a four-foot stone wall which she claims will extend one foot on to her property. With the wall within 12 inches of completion by WPA workers, Mrs. Poresky placed her foot down at the wall's edge and refused to move it. While authorities sought to persuade Mrs. Poresky to change her mind, 15 WPA laborers stood helpless to complete the job.

Lowell Calls For U.S. Action On Sit Strikes

With Six Other Prominent Bostonians, Sends Message to Senate

Law Is Demanded

A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, entered the sit-down strike controversy today by dispatching a curt demand for immediate Federal legislation to put an end to "armed insurrection, defiance of law, order and duly elected authority, spreading like wildfire . . . which now challenges the supremacy of government itself."

Dr. Lowell's telegram, bearing the signatures of six equally prominent Bostonians, was sent to the Senate and to Vice-President Garner. Dr. Lowell's associates were James L. Richards, chairman of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Companies and former president of the Boston Elevated Railways Company; Bernard J. Rothwell, president and director of the Bay State Milling Company; Paul E. Fitzpatrick, president and director of Brown Durrell Company; Edmund W. Longley, president and director of the Boston Acceptance Company; M. Lester Madden, president and director of Holingsworth & Whitney, paper manufacturers; and Dr. David D. Scannell, surgeon and lecturer in that field at Harvard Graduate School of Surgery, 1912-15.

The text of the telegram, which was timed to the eve of President Rooseveit's scheduled conference today with congressional leaders, read as follows:

"Armed insurrection, defiance of law, order and duly elected authority is spreading like wild fire. It is rapidly growing beyond control.

"What determined action by the Governor of Michigan several weeks ago, or a few words of counsel by the President, would have ended summarily, now challenges the supremacy of government itself.

"No question of the right of labor to liberal wages and healthful working conditions is involved. This is universally conceded. The issue is far more vital; it dwarfs any other issue now agitating the public mind; it attacks and undermines the very foundation of our political and social structure.

"If minority groups can seize premises illegally, hold indefinitely, refuse admittance to owners or managers, resist by violence and bloodshed all attempts to dislodge them, and intimidate properly constituted authority to the point of impotence, then freedom and liberty are at an end, government becomes a mockery, superseded by anarchy, mob rule and ruthless dictatorship.

"It is therefore the obligation of the Congress and the state Legislatures, of the President and the Governors within their constitutional fields, to enact and enforce legislation that will at once put an end to this type of defiant insurrection, punish by fine or imprisonment those who direct, encourage, or participate in it, and thus re-establish the supremacy of constitutional government, law and order, national and state."

Teacher Oath and Child Labor Legislative Week High Lights; Motor Insurance End Loses

Bill Reducing Maximum Monthly Interest Rates on Small Loans From Three to Two Per Cent Goes Down in Defeat

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Continued success of the drive to repeal the teachers oath law and overwhelming defeat of the Federal Child Labor Amendment ratification bill were the major features of the legislation action on Beacon Hill this week.

The same week saw the defeat of proposed repeal of compulsory automobile liability insurance and House passage of a bill reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the maximum monthly interest rate on small loans. The week's action is summarized as follows:

The Governor

Action: Vetoed two bills, one placing the director of standards in the department of labor and industries and employees of the division of accounts in the department of corporations and taxation under civil service.

Significance: Despite the fact that the employees affected have been in state service for several years, Governor Hurley continued his policy of demanding competitive examinations for civil service.

The House

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment. The vote was 188 to 13 against ratification.

Significance: The opposition of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; Governor Hurley, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and others was too much for the ratification supporters to overcome.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, a bill reducing from 3 to 2 per cent the maximum monthly interest rate on small loans.

Significance: The fight to lower the rates as waged annually by some politicians seeking political backing. Last year a 2½ per cent bill was passed by the House and killed in the Senate. A similar procedure is expected in the Senate this year.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on legislation to repeal the compulsory automobile liability insurance law or to provide a referendum on the subject in 1938.

Significance: The low premium rate districts annually block an attempt to change or repeal the present law.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, four interstate crime compacts providing for interstate co-operation between states in the apprehension of criminals.

Significance: Massachusetts thus joins New York, New Jersey and other states in allowing police officers to cross state borders in hot pursuit of criminals, providing a system for the appearance of out-of-state witnesses at trials and for the rendition of criminals by one State to another. These compacts

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Five Liners Head Easter Parade Of Boston Shipping

Merchant ships held an Easter parade of their own over the week end in Boston Harbor. Six deep-water passenger liners are on the roster besides 33 other craft, including coastwise passenger boats, blunt-nosed freighters down to their Plimsoll marks with rich cargoes from all parts of the seven seas, colliers, oil tankers and "tramps."

The procession began last evening with an American flag steamer, dressed up in her best finery of fresh signal code flags, pennants and other decorations. It was the Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines, off for a week's Easter cruise to Bermuda, the fifth annual voyage of its kind of this company. Casting off lines from India Wharf in drab twilight with spitting snow in the air, the liner took out 358 passengers who will live aboard ship during its stay at Bermuda, returning to Boston next Saturday morning.

Simultaneously with departure of the Saint John from Boston, the Acadia left New York for a similar cruise, also with 358 passengers.

Second in line for the parade was

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

New Englanders In Congress Seek Flood Bill Action

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—New England congressional leaders prepared today to expedite legislation enabling the Federal Government to proceed with its share of the flood control plan approved by the Connecticut river states.

Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts said he expected that his bill to modify the flood control act, to make possible construction of reservoirs in Massachusetts, would come up for hearing in the Commerce Committee early next week. Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut planned early action to gain congressional approval of the interstate compact.

A War Department official said the reservoirs approved by the negotiators were not, in all cases, those recommended by the department after its surveys of desirable sites. However, he said the district engineer is expected to report favorably on their construction. The Commerce Committee has refused to include any project in flood control legislation without a favorable War Department report.

The Omnibus Flood Control Bill passed last year authorized the construction of 10 flood control dams on the upper tributaries of the Connecticut in Vermont and New Hampshire. Senator Walsh introduced his amendment after the negotiators decided to locate two in Massachusetts, on the Westfield and lower Nauheag rivers.

Attorney General Edward J. Daly of Connecticut urged Senator Lonergan, in a letter the Senator inserted in the Congressional Record, to speed the legislation before the early adjournment of the Vermont Legislature. The compact has yet to be ratified by the legislatures of the affected states.

Bid for Peace Made to C. I. O. By Rival Union

A. F. of L. Group Bars Ouster of Members Shifting to Lewis Banner

Activity in Maine

Lasters in Shoe Factories Vote to Support C. I. O. in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 27—An attempt to reach a peaceful settlement of differences between two powerful factions of American labor, American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization, is being made in Rhode Island.

The Providence Central Federated Union, second largest A. F. of L. union in the state, has refused to take punitive action against members who have C. I. O. leanings and has directed its officers to obtain a ruling from the national A. F. of L. president, William Green.

Although other A. F. of L. unions have been ousting C. I. O. sympathizers, thus splitting union ranks, a motion to do this here was defeated by the union Wednesday night. The narrow margin of one vote indicates, however, the hostile sentiment of many old craft union members toward the new industrial union movement.

At Worcester, Mass., recently, conservative craft union members ousted half the members of the Central Labor Union, A. F. of L. organization, because of C. I. O. leanings. Eighteen thousand out of a total membership of 35,000 were struck from the rolls.

The resulting division was so serious the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor instructed its officers to confer with Mr. Green at Washington, D. C., to see what steps might be taken to heal the breach.

In an attempt to clear up the labor situation Representative Eugene Lanctot, (D) of Woonsocket, has introduced a bill in the Rhode Island General Assembly which provides for the setting up of a "baby" Wagner labor relations board of three members who would receive salaries of $9000 each annually.

The commission would be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and would function under the director of labor. Modeled after the national labor law, now before the United States Supreme Court for review, the bill would compel employers to bargain collectively with employees.

Boston Store Union Draws Up New Demands

By the Associated Press

The Boston Retail Store Employees' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, today prepared demands for a five-day, 40-hour week, a 20 per cent wage increase for employees receiving more than $18 a week, and a minimum wage of $18.

Mrs. Maud Foley Van Vaerenewyck, union organizer, said the union also would seek recognition of the A. F. of L. as its bargaining agent. The demands, she said, would be submitted to employees at a mass meeting within a few days and they, in turn, would form committees to present them to employers.

The union, she said, has approximately 2000 members and "hundreds are signing up daily." Within the past week, she said, the union had been informed some stores had granted salary increases ranging from $1 to $2 a week, but the present minimum of $14.50 remained unchanged.

The Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration concluded today what members termed the busiest two weeks in recent years.

Strikes by 5000 persons and threatened strikes by another 10,000 additional workers were settled with the aid of the board during the fortnight, Chairman Thomas Curley pointed out. He expressed the opinion the peak had passed.

Wage increases went to 4500 Sanford, Maine, textile workers just as the Committee for Industrial Organization announced a textile organizing drive to begin next week.

Other C. I. O. activities moved quietly. In Boston, the union called an organization meeting of 2200 wool handlers and warehouse men. In Peabody, Lynn and Woburn, Mass., 10,000 leather workers' ballots on a proposal to affiliate with the C. I. O. were counted through the night.

Lewiston Lasters Vote to Back Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, March 27—Chief development on an otherwise quiet shoe strike front in Lewiston and Auburn today was a meeting of some 400 lasters, some from each of the 20 local factories, who voted to support the C. I. O. called strike and made plans to concentrate efforts on lasters who thus far have ignored the appeal to enlist under the banner of the John L. Lewis organization.

In the effort to consolidate the lasters was seen the C. I. O. strategy of confining its efforts to one, possibly two departments, in an effort thereby to cripple production and force others from their jobs because of the inability to run shoes through the factories.

Except for a meeting of about 250 stitchers, who also pledged their support, there was scant activity. Factories were closed because of the Easter holiday.

Tank Farming on Large Scale Held Unlikely in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., March 27—New England isn't likely to go into "tank" agriculture on a large scale, according to G. O. Oleson, of Massachusetts State College. This method is the growing of plants in glass jars or tanks filled with water containing all the necessary chemicals needed by plants for the manufacture of food. A layer of sawdust or shavings sprinkled on a wire netting near the water surface gives a more or less substantial support for the growing roots.

"The trouble with this type of agriculture," said Mr. Oleson, lies in the fact that one has to build substantial tanks, keep a greenhouse for the non-growing seasons of the year, and maintain a warm temperature in the water or chemical solution.

"As I understand it, there are several methods of warming the water, but the most common one is by the use of electric water heating cables. These maintain the temperature at about 75 to 80 degrees and according to figures, two tanks 10 x 2½ feet and 8 inches deep, take about 1570 kilowatt hours over a six months' period in Calif.

"Here in Massachusetts where the climate is considerably colder than California the use of current would be even greater.

"As Dr. Gericke has already pointed out in his work in California, it is at the cold season of the year, or in other words, when we just naturally wouldn't be growing vegetables, that the idea would be most apt to be profitable.

"Out in California they produce enormous yields. For example, one test produced about 217 tons of tomatoes an acre, while the normal outdoor yield is about five tons to the acre. Potatoes were produced in tank farms at the rate of 2465 bushels an acre compared with the United States average of 116 bushels."

The idea is not new as Mr. Oleson found. It was started about 75 years ago by a German natural scientist, but Dr. Gericke and others have developed it on a comercial basis.

New Money or Old Tunes, Choice Given Legislators

CONCORD, N. H., March 27 (AP)—Members of the New Hampshire House of Representatives Orchestra have served notice on their less musical associates to raise money for purchase of new scores or prepare to listen to the same old tunes.

While glad to play on almost any occasion, and to spend hours each week in rehearsal, the musical legislators said they no longer would buy their own music.

Portland Declared Fortified Against C. I. O. Sit-Downs

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27—The "sit-down strike" used by the C. I. O. has yet to make its appearance in Maine. In view, however, of the C. I. O.'s activities here, there appears a possibility that it will be invoked, and no law is found on the statute books of the State definitely covering it.

To obtain a ruling from the Maine Supreme Court on the legality of the sit-down, a test case would have to be instituted. As the situation now stands, there are two courses open, should a strike of this sort develop:

Authorities could institute criminal proceedings on complaint of property owners, and use force to evict strikers from private property.

Or, property owners themselves could institute civil action against the sit-downers as trespassers.

In Portland, reports of alleged attempts to use the sit-down in a department store drive brought action this week. The city government instructed police to use force to prevent such a strike, and Chief Ralph D. Brooks was authorized to use every legal force, including tear gas and guns, to prevent C. I. O. organizers from inciting employees to take possession of their employer's property by the sit-down.

"Portland will be one city that will resist attempts of outsiders to come here and stir up trouble and discontent among its citizens," City Manager James E. Barlow was quoted as saying.

So far, the C. I. O. has confined its organizing attempts in Maine to the shoe industry; but with the arrival here of Joseph Salerno, member of the C. I. O.'s textile organization committee in Lewiston, came announcement that an organization drive in textiles soon will be underway. C. I. O. officials here said that the textile drive in New England would not await completion of the shoe industry organizing.

State Economy Considered

The state Legislature, approaching the latter stages of its session, had a busy week, which saw some important action. In compliance with recommendations of the Joint Appropriations and Economy Committee, whose activities have been influenced by the suggestions of reform-minded Senator Roy E. Fernald and his colleague, John E. Willey, it did two things expected to result in saving money:

1. It adopted an order requesting

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Lumbermen Race With Sun to Sled Out Their Timber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LACONIA, N. H., March 27—A thrilling race between lumbermen who need the snow to complete their logging, and the spring sun, which is fast melting it, is going on in the Waterville Valley section of the White Mountain National Forest.

Lack of snow and poor sledding conditions when snow was present, held up the removal of logs and pulpwood from the forest for much of the winter. With enough of the latest fall left on the roads still to permit sledding, the lumbermen are doing everything they can to get the remainder of their cuts out before warm weather puts an end to their work.

Several of the large operations have finished woods work for the season already. One of these is the Kancamagus Brook sale, where a pile of pulpwood estimated to contain 3700 cords has accumulated, said to be the largest ever built up in the White Mountain National Forest. The wood was cut and peeled in the upper part of Waterville Valley early last summer and has been skidded over two miles to the pile during the winter.

A nearly complete cover of young spruce and fir trees is already growing on the cut-over area, according to United States Forest Service officials, insuring a future stand of softwoods.

Defeat Sunday Film Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 27 (AP)—The Maine Senate today concurred with the action of the House yesterday in defeating a bill which would have legalized Sunday motion pictures in the state.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30.

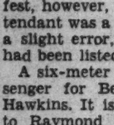
Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Copley—
"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Popeye," Travel picture, Miami, Florida, "It's a Living," "Oswald the Rabbit," latest newsreels and other shorts, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Memorial—



"When's Your Birthday," with Joe E. Brown. 10 a. m., 12:52, 3:44, 6:36, 9:28. Also "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone. 11:22 a. m., 2:14, 5:06, 7:58, 10:44.

State and Orpheum—
"Maytime," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. State: 10:45 a. m. Both theatres: 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Don Bosco," Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:36, 10:35. Stage: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, 3 Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

Boston—
"The Soldier and the Lady," Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:38, 10:21. Stage: "Café Internationale," revue.

Colonial —
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Paramount and Fenway—
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson, Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Modern—
"John Meade's Woman," 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Doctor's Diary," with John Trent and Helen Burgess. 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also, "Sinners Take All," with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 3:28, 6:28, 9:25.

Tremont—
"Seven Sinners," with Constance Cummings and Edmund Lowe. 10:30 a. m., 1:37, 5, 8:12. Also "Captain Blood," starring Olivia de Haviland and Errol Flynn. 8:50, 11:40 a. m., 3:03, 6:10, 9:38.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Radio Programs On Page 11

Art and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Other Events

Young Men's Christian Union—
Display of theatrical posters. Open to public free of charge. 52 Boylston Street.

Tomorrow

Music

Copley Theater—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso D'Avino conducting, Vincent Spolzino, tenor. 8:15.

Women's City Club
Song-cycle by a mixed quartette. "In a Persian Garden." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Boston Public Library—
Piano recital by Elizabeth Joanne Schulz, composer-pianist, 3:30. Also, recital by Elsie Foss, pianist; Irene Forte, violinist; Ruth Masters, cellist. 8.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Recital by Georges Laurent, flute; and Bernard Zighera, harp and piano. Fenway Court. 2.

Puritan Hotel—
Musical program bythe Boynton-Kisiel Trio. 2:30.

Other Events

Old South Meeting House Forum—
Byrnes MacDonald on "Youth and Crime Today." Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

Socialist-Labor Lecture—
Lawrence Gilfedder on "The Supreme Court and the Constitution." 339 Massachusetts Avenue. 8.

Ford Hall Forum—
Salvador de Madariaga on "Outline of a Sensible Constitution for a Sensible People." 7:45.

Monday

New England Women's Club—
Katheryn Ford, concert pianist, in a concert featuring a Moor double keyboard piano. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

Hotel Kenmore—
First in a series of eight lectures on current events by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of the The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretations of current events. How to read a newspaper. 5:15.

Courtesies of Port Extended To Green Peas From Mexico

Port of Boston Log

Green peas, the kind that ostensibly are an integral part of a Fourth of July menu, along with salmon, came to Boston from Mexico today, just in time for Easter dinners, whether the piece de resistance be ham or turkey. These 18,144 pounds of peas were given all the courtesies of the port by customs officials to expedite their distribution.

But they are only a small part of the foodstuffs that comprise a substantial portion of the commerce of the port, as disclosed by scrutiny of the manifests of incoming liners. Entered this week were marmalade from England, mushrooms from France, turnips and winkles (alias snails) from Canada, cheese from Italy, corned beef from Argentina, cashew nuts from India, pickled mackerel from Ireland and sugar from Cuba.

Then there were blue cheese from Denmark, salmon and anchovy paste from Norway for hors d'oeuvres, herring from Iceland, sardines from Scandinavia, canned Mandarin oranges, frozen swordfish and canned tuna fish from Japan.

Calcutta Omitted

Boston has no monopoly of the boom in commerce. For the first time in the memory of "Bill" Pugsley, entry clerk at the Custom House, a ship coming from India failed to call at Calcutta. When Mr. Pugsley recorded arrival of the Laganbank in the log of "vessels engaged in foreign trade," it was all he could do to omit the word Calcutta in the list of ports, just from force of habit. But the Laganbank took on so much cargo at other ports in India that there was no room left in the spacious holds for more. So Calcutta was omitted. And ship's officers declare that it will take many other shiploads to reduce the accumulation, so that vessels from Bombay, Karachi and similar parts of India will be enabled to call at Calcutta to finish lading.

General Agent Named

Flourishing condition of world commerce spelled opportunity for William B. Cram, who has been affiliated with the traffic department of C. H. Sprague & Son, operators of the American Republics Line. Peabody & Lane, Boston shipping agents, found business in Maine warranted stationing their own man there. Mr. Cram was selected. He will be head of the Portland office of Peabody & Lane, and general agent for that company in Maine.

Excursion Business Up

Excursion business of the port is enjoying a comeback after the blow dealt to it by the automobile. Last year more than 1,000,000 passengers were carried by the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Co., largest crowds in recent years. John R. Wheeler Hull business man, just re-elected president, forecasts another successful season in 1937, to be opened May 27 for the 119th consecutive year. During this time, steamers of the line carried, without a single fatality, a total number of passengers exceeding the population of the United States, officials say.

World War Yarns

They're still telling yarns of the World War down on the waterfront. Latest—but not a fish story—concerns haddock. Spinner of the yarn is Chief Steward E. B. Pimbley, formerly of the Berengaria and now relieving chief steward for the Cunard White Star fleet, temporarily attached to the Scythia.

"Pimb" as he is known to thousands of trans-Atlantic travelers, claims a witness in the person of S. W. Tansley, a sea captain who is now marine superintendent of the Cunard Line at Boston.

It seems that haddock, credited with being the most popular fish among New England housewives, who think that old-fashioned chowder just cannot be made without haddock, was the subject of a discussion by ship's officers aboard the Carpathia nearly 20 years ago, a few minutes before two torpedoes from a German "sub" sent the craft to Davy Jones' locker. Among those officers were Chief Steward Pimbley and Captain Tansley, then chief officer.

Officers, after making the "night rounds," met, compared notes and reported "all's well," that night in August, 1918. Talk turned to fish as food with all the fervor of epicureans. The steward promised the officers a treat the next morning in the form of haddock—that "beats anything they ever tasted."

For no good reason the steward happened to serve the morning meal a half hour earlier than usual and at its conclusion (the regular time for breakfast) the steward appeared with a silver platter on which was garnished haddock. All hands had a second breakfast. A few minutes afterwards the Carpathia was torpedoed. And to this day, Mr. Pimbley is remembered for his foresight in serving a double meal to those who went a long time without food while awaiting rescue—although he gets suspicious looks which ask in pantomime "how he knew the ship was going to be torpetoed."

Attorney Probes Neville Accounts

The prosecution will be ready to present its findings on the John Neville (John Bruce Heath) "participating partnership" investment plan to the grand jury within two weeks, Assistant Attorney General Arthur V. Sullivan, who is in charge of the investigation of the alleged "get-rich-quick" scheme for the attorney general's office, announced today.

Mr. Sullivan, with members of the state police attached to the attorney general's office, and accountants, spent several hours today interviewing two Back Bay schoolteachers who, Mr. Sullivan's office said, had invested funds in Neville's 6-to-25 per cent a month profit investment. Accountants are still working on the records of the Bainton Associates, one of Neville's units, at 100 Beacon Street.

Soon to Release Its Tones in Classical Melody

Interior View of New Organ at Germanic Museum in Cambridge

E. Power Biggs
Organist at Harvard Church, Brookline

By a Staff Photographer

Donald Hamsin
Designer of Germanic Museum Organ With One of the Pipes

New Mercury Bulb For Photography Gets Public Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27—A new ultra-brilliant flash bulb for use in night and interior photography was demonstrated for the first time last night at a meeting of the New England section of the Illuminating Engineering Society, held in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Walker Memorial Building. The new bulb contains mercury vapor in place of the usual aluminum foil.

Gjon Mili, research worker with the Westinghouse Electric Company, demonstrated the bulb and declared that it will be "an invaluable aid to amateur and commercial photographers, since its peak brilliancy is in the neighborhood of 500,000 lumens."

The bulb has been designed for use wherever ordinary flash bulbs are now utilized.

Mr. Mili is an expert in color photography—a field in which the extra power of the mercury vapor flashes will be of special value.

The new bulbs are not yet commercially available.

Harvard Radiocasts Welcomed in Europe

Radiocasting of Harvard University lectures direct from the classrooms over shortwave station WIXAL has attracted world-wide enthusiasm, according to the first returns by mail recorded by the station management in Boston. The lectures were recently inaugurated.

Foreign response has been particularly good, especially from England and Continental Europe. Letters have been received from Belfast, Ireland; Mariestad, Sweden; Cardiff, South Wales; Bristol, England, and from the Canadian province of New Brunswick. Domestic mail response was especially good from the southern Atlantic and Appalachian mountain states.

Portland Warns Off Sit-Down

(Continued from Page 11)

the Governor and his Council to investigate and make economies deemed advisable and proper, in all state departments.

2. It adopted an order requesting an economy survey, report to be prepared for the next session.

The reports of the committee found some of the suggestions "radical," and others "possessing merit." Senator Fernald, who maintained that an immediate survey of the state departments would save $500,000 without in any way impairing efficiency, wanted immediate action.

But he did not get it. Even his colleague, Senator Willey, voted with the majority against immediate action, on the ground that finances do not at present warrant the expense of a thorough survey.

Tax Plan Awaited

The finance committee has yet to report on the much-discussed matter of new taxes to increase revenue and permit, if possible, a reduction in property taxes. Under consideration are sales, income taxes, measures to increase permanently beer and hard liquor taxes, and numerous other revenue-raising measures. It is expected that the Legislature will be asked to endorse a tax program made up of the best of these taxes in a way to reduce as much as possible an additional burden on low incomes, but at the same time to make the tax levy for new revenue fall generally and not on any certain classes. New income must go to making up a deficit, improving education and providing old-age pensions.

Side Roads Asked For

Road-building proposals heard this week by the Legislature's Ways and Bridges Committee included a scheme for new highways into the Mt. Katahdin region. Though the bills asked for $238,000, it was believed that the construction would advance tourist trade.

For the benefit of the farmer more than the tourist, was a proposal to develop a system of third class state-aid roads, to help rural residents, who annually fight spring mud, to reach already developed state highways, regardless of the season. Designating 5 per cent of gas tax returns for the development of such rural roads was suggested.

Farm-to-market road building was one of the recommendations of Governor Barrows' inaugural.

Ships

(Continued from Page 11)

the Lady Hawkins, white cruise ship with the red, white and blue funnel of the Canadian National Steamships, in at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston today from Halifax. Nearby 100 passengers embarked before the gangplank was pulled in and the ship headed down stream for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

What is described by agents as the largest passenger list on any eastbound transatlantic liner sailing from Boston this year fills cabins of the fast Italian Line motorship Saturnia to capacity, for the voyage to Mediterranean ports scheduled to start from Commonwealth Pier tomorrow noon. At Boston 300 are to embark, bringing the total passengers to 1200. The others embarked at New York, from which port the liner sailed today.

Visitors Are Barred

The rule forbidding visitors at the pier or on the ship will be invoked and enforced tomorrow, to avoid additional congestion and confusion, Harold L. Feistel, Boston agent, announced.

The combined British Lion and white star will fly from main truck of the Scythia when she sails from East Boston tomorrow afternoon, for Cobh and Liverpool after taking on 219 passengers.

Monday the Lady Drake is due from the British West Indies and Bermuda, with Sir Gordon J. Lethem, K. C. M. G., C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Leeward Islands, a passenger, with Lady Kate Lethem. The Excambion of the American Export Lines, due Monday from the Mediterranean, with passengers and cargo, has been delayed by weather conditions and is now expected to arrive Tuesday.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast programs of Christian Science in localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, April 18, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Japan Is to Load 10,000-Ton Cargo Of Iron in Boston

For one of the few times in its history, the port of Boston is shipping pig iron. The Japanese steamer Skikisan Maru, is due here Sunday from Denmark, to load 10,000 tons of the metal.

This is a typical case of how the heavy world demand for metal of all kinds, taking in about everything from ore to scrap, is disarranging the usual channels of world commerce. Japan usually buys pig iron in India and Russia, but the scramble of the powers for metals has forced the Land of the Rising Sun to turn to Boston for 10,000 tons, to be prepared at the Mystic Iron Works, Everett.

Scrap metal has been moving to Japan in volume from many American ports during recent years, but the quantity received has been insufficient to meet the demands. Now new metal is being sought. Thus the pig iron purchase.

Meantime scrap metal continues to be loaded at Boston for export, though the large accumulations in the port are not being increased because of the railroad embargoes against further such shipments. The British steamer Baron Jedburgh has been granted clearance papers at the Custom House to sail for Japan with scrap metal, probably getting away today.

Scarcity of tramp ships to move the accumulations of scrap from Boston and other Atlantic coast seaports, has caused congestion that prompted railroads to embargo such cargo until the pressure is relieved. One method of moving the metals is to utilize general cargo ships instead of tramp vessels that are devoted exclusively to the wants of the charterers.

The American Hampton Roads liner Artigas loaded 2000 tons of scrap in addition to general cargo at Boston for London. Other vessels running in regular services are taking old metals in their general cargoes to help move the 4000 carlots that are cluttering up the railroad freight yards at ports from Portland, Maine, to the Gulf of Mexico.

City Committee Not Ready to Act

The Democratic City Committee will endorse no candidate for mayor of Boston in the November election until "stalking horses" are eliminated and bona fide candidates have been established, John W. Newman, chairman of the committee, has announced.

Late in the year the committee will inform Boston, Mr. Newman said, "as to who the real candidates are." The people must not be misled, he continued, into voting for candidates "who are in reality only stooges and whose presence on the ballot is for the prime purpose of misleading the voter."

That part of the City Committee's platform adopted to date Mr. Newman declared, includes: (1) Opposition to a proposal to have the Boston Elevated assume control and ownership of the Narrow Gauge railroad and (2) support for a plan to have the Elevated returned to its stockholders "who for the past 20 years have been living on the fat of the land from dividends collected from their stock paid by the taxpayers of Metropolitan Boston."

Germanic Museum Said to Have First Classical Organ in the U.S.

Sir Christopher Wren, refusing to enlarge the organ case at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, called the instrument "a confounded box of whistles."

It has been traditional, both before and since Sir Christopher's crisp commentary, to place the organ where it would do the least harm architecturally—and the least good musically. This despite the fact that the organ is one of the most sensitive instruments to its surroundings. It has been rather like expecting beautiful tones from a string quartet playing in a padded cell.

These muffling impediments will be conspicuously lacking, however, when an invited audience gathers one evening next month in the Romanesque Hall of the Germanic Museum at Cambridge to hear the inaugural recital on what is said to be the first "classical" organ ever built in America. The pipes and much of the mechanism will be out in the open on a wide gallery, not tucked off in a room somewhere down the corridor. And the acoustics of the stone hall are excellent, according to Donald Harrison, the designer.

Term "Classical"

The term "classical" is used advisedly. For this organ, while not a direct copy, embodies the principles of the great Silbermann instruments of the eighteenth century upon which Johann Sebastian Bach played and composed. Next week's audience, by an interesting coincidence, will sit beneath the famous Golden Gate of the Freiberg Cathedray in Saxony, where Silbermann built one of his masterpieces.

Here surely will be a blending of centuries—architecture and statuary of the thirteenth, music and musical principles of the eighteenth, being presented on an instrument built in the twentieth!

The writer visited the Germanic Museum on a recent rainy afternoon and found workmen busy installing and tuning the final pipes, the warm brilliance of which was a pleasant contrast to the chilly dullness of the weather outside. Mr. Harrison was there, and E. Power Biggs, organist at the Harvard Church, Brookline, who will play the first recital, and William Zeuch, organist at First Church, Boston, and an officer of the Aeolian Skinner Company, the builders.

No Small Feat

Although the organ, three months in building, was no small feat of engineering, the trio seemed stymied by a far more vexing problem—what to name it. Suggested titles were "Bach Organ," "Classical Organ," "Organ Built in the Classical Manner" or "Baroque Organ."

Mr. Harrison favored "Baroque," but Mr. Biggs objected, on the ground that the word, while signifying excellence to the organ student, suggested merely frills and gewgaws to the public.

Leaving this moot question unsettled for the time being, Mr. Harrison told how and why the organ came to be built. In the first place, he explained, the organ of Bach's time was quite simple, rather like a clavichord with pipes instead of strings. The wind was pumped through bellows and the keys were attached directly to the stops by a "tracker" action.

The organ at the Germanic, although using modern mechanical improvements, seeks to recapture the tonal qualities and the simplicity of the seventeenth century organ. Its 1447 pipes are similar in style to the earlier instrument. Like the modern organ, however, they range from a 16-foot long pipe with 32 vibrations (low C) to a tiny pipe three quarters of an inch in length (high C) with about 8000 vibrations. The instrument has two manuals, controlling 1159 pipes, and one pedal organ controlling 288 pipes.

Composition of Pipes

Most of these pipes are 90 per cent tin and 10 per cent lead, while in others, the relative proportions of the metals is 45 and 55 per cent, respectively.

Organ pipes nowadays are generally made with only about 20 per cent tin for economy's sake," explained Mr. Harrison. "The tin, although more expensive, holds its tune better."

Also in contrast to modern organs, the one at the Germanic has no swell boxes. A swell box looks very much like a window shutter and is closed or opened by the organist to permit as much sound as he wishes to escape.

"It's as if a violinist got a piano tone by throwing a blanket over himself," says the designer. "In the Bach organ, the player is in direct contact with the notes. Every note played sounds its full volume. He can get a tremendous variety of effects, but they are all achieved by mixing."

For this reason, the new organ contains many more very small pipes than is customary. These pipes are connected very largely to the mutation stops which, when pulled out, play not only the note struck but also its harmonics. By using mutation stops on the pedal organ, the important themes carried by the tenor and bass voices are heard just as clearly as those of the alto and soprano.

Technique Changes

Mr. Harrison then discussed some of the changes which have taken place in the technique of organ building.

"The introduction of pneumatic blowing and mechanical action by Cavaille-Col, the Frenchman, and Henry Willis, the Englishman, in the 19th century, increased the wind pressure and hence the volume of the organ, but decreased the original clarity of tone," he said. "In more recent years, electrical blowers have again increased the pressure.

"Another embellishment was the increased use and invention of imitative stops such as the celeste, the harp, chimes, bells, trumpets, French and English horns. As a result of its transformation into an imitation symphony orchestra, the organ not only has lost its original character but has come to be frowned on by every musician not an organist.

"There are no prima donna solo stops in this organ," Mr. Harrison continued. "Every stop is designed to blend with any other stop or combination of stops. Of course, there are solo pipes, the Krummhorn, for instance. But none of them have to be played alone. The instrument achieves its effects through superb teamwork which is always under the control of the player."

Lively Interest

Mr. Harrison says that there has been a lively interest among younger organists in a return to classical music, classically played. One of these younger organists is Mr. Biggs, who suggested two years ago the construction of an organ at the Germanic as part of the Harvard Tercentenary.

"It occurred to me that a museum devoted to Germanic arts should really be represented by Germany's greatest contribution to world culture, her music," said Mr. Biggs. "And surely her most notable composer was Bach. But music is nothing when it is merely a lot of dots on a page. It must be played to be of any value."

Failing to arouse any interest on the part of the Harvard authorities, Mr. Biggs mentioned the idea to Mr. Harrison, who became so interested that he recommended to the Aeolian Skinner firm that they build the organ as an experiment. His ideas for the construction of a classical organ had been accumulating in the course of building organs for Harvard University, the Church of the Advent, Groton School, Wellesley College, St. Marks in Philadelphia, and Grace Cathedral, San Francisco. The new organ, while not by any means Mr. Harrison's ultimate idea for a church organ, does express his philosophy of organ building. The instrument is the property of the company but will remain at the Germanic for at least a year.

Following the invitation recital, Mr. Biggs will play a public concert. Next year, he plans to perform Bach's entire organ repertoire in a series of 15 concerts, something which he says never has been done before in Boston.

S-s-sh! Don't Let The Newspapers Get Hold of This

In the large courtroom of Langdell Hall, Harvard six professors of the Harvard Law School last night informally discussed the pros and cons of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court revision plan before an amused and interested audience of students and guests which packed the chamber to overflowing.

The assembly, however, was reduced somewhat in number when several members of the press, who had gathered to hear what the professors might say regarding the issue under debate, walked out at the announcement that no speeches or opinions were to be made public in the newspapers.

The announcement, made by Acting Dean Morgan of the Law School, stated that students of the university and their guests were welcome. Reporters were not excluded, but were informed that their writing activities were to be forgotten for the evening. The men of the fourth estate were not inclined to remain solely for instruction purposes and consequently decamped.

The hectagonal debate was held under the auspices of the Law School Union. The three professors who spoke in favor of the President's proposal were Calvert Magruder, professor of law and vice-dean of the faculty of law, who specializes in torts and has been identified with the New Deal; Henry M. Hart Jr., assistant professor of legal history, and an expert on federal jurisdiction and constitutional law; and Livingston Hall, assistant professor of law, whose specialty is criminal law.

The three who opposed the current plan for court reorganization were Sidney P. Simpson, professor of law, recognized for his knowledge of equity; Edward M. Dodd, professor of law on corporations, and George K. Fardner, professor of law, and lecturer on contracts and insurance.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Hansa	Mar. 28	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm	Mar. 28, 11:00 am
Aquitania	Mar. 31	Cherbourg	Apr. 6	Mar. 30, 8:00 pm	Mar. 31, 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Apr. 4	Mar 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

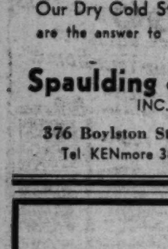
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

For Spring Wear



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Mounting Building Costs Mark Boom in Real Estate

The Real Estate Week

Real estate men believe that now is the time to build. As proof, they are explaining that a new $10,000 home in Boston could have been purchased for $8500 three years ago. And the market still appears to be rising.

Even though opinions may vary, the real estate field shows an almost unprecedented building activity. Along super-express highways radiating out of Boston, colonies of new homes are springing up. Within the four to five miles of Worcester Turnpike between Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brookline, and a point just beyond Wellesley Hills, a dozen new-home developments are being pieced together into patterns that will fit almost every individual taste in home building.

Examples of Rising Costs

Building materials have soared 20 to 25 per cent in price since 1934. But they are still considerably below the costs of 1926. Lumber that cost $165 in that boom year can be bought for $84 today. It would have cost only $60 three years ago.

Common brick, that stands at $10.50 today, sold for $21.85 in 1926 and $8.50 in 1935. All these figures come from actual contractors in the Greater Boston market.

Bricklayers, carpenters and electricians were hard to get in 1926. Today, there is some complaint concerning an alleged shortage of skilled workers. But the Building Trades Council declared today that skilled labor is plentiful at the union price scale of $1.37½ an hour for carpenters and painters. Most of the skilled workers are union members.

Heating costs also have increased. A $2000 heating system installation costs $400 more than it did a year ago. But the heavy demand for new houses has increased the business of heating contractors 100 per cent. So reports the American Radiator Company.

The doors you pass through and the windows you look through cost 10 per cent more than they did in 1936. Window weights have almost doubled in price.

Other Mounting Costs

A bathroom that cost $500 a year ago now markets for $600. That is because $4.50 worth of brass fittings in 1936 brings $10 today, while a 12-foot brass pipe has gone up from 87 cents to $2.25.

Steel piping prices soared upward for the first time this month, rising 10 per cent.

How long the new-home exodus continues depends largely upon how fast or how slowly the building equipment costs continue to move upward.

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Economy Homes

Rising prices. In those two words is written one reason why builders have not been able to put up the real economy home they honestly planned a few years ago to sell for something like $4500 to $6000.

Travel about through Boston suburbs and you will see hundreds of newly-constructed small homes that look like economy houses from the outside. But the inside costs money. Builders would have liked to put these houses up for less than $7000. But what happened?

Not only did the costs of materials start upward but the home seekers wanted everything in vogue from air-conditioning, automatic heat and circular staircases to play-rooms in the basement and cuckoo notes for front door-bells.

In other words, the modern home, to be salable, has to be fashionable. Like the automobile, the home must now have every up-to-the-minute gadgets and refinement.

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Air Conditioning

One of these conveniences being introduced to Bostonians is the portable air-conditioning unit developed by the Carrier Corporation of Newark, N. J. Built like a radio in a decorative cabinet, it is as flexible as the small radio that can be carried from one room to another, wherever one wants the air freshened up without drafts.

The portable unit is wheeled around and plugged into any electric circuit like the refrigerator. It is said to remove dust and dirt from the air of room or office and makes an attractive piece of furniture besides.

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Practice Home

Three thousand people have decided to build a Cape Cod cottage in the Weld Estate development on South street, West Roxbury. They don't all expect to live in the house, but they did plan it as a "practice" home.

The sponsors of this project, the Massachusetts Home Owner, will build the house in co-operation with the Paine Furniture Company, Architect Frank W. Crimp, and the hundreds of Home Owner subscribers who sent in their ideas for a composite home. Building will be started early in the summer, it is hoped.

The "co-operative cottage," as it is called, will typify what most people consider a livable home, based on questionnaires answered by 3000 persons in New England. Check the following against your own likes and dislikes:

There will be five rooms: two bedrooms, living rooms, dining room and kitchen. It features an under-the-house garage and an outdoor porch. The kitchen is at the front of the house, to place the house correctly on the prescribed lot to take full advantage of sunlight and prevailing winds in that district. The living room thus faces due south.

It will set 35 feet back from the street. The living room will be 19 by 12.2.

Here again is an example of public demand for everything that goes with the so-called modern home. Originally, the idea was to get the cost down as close to $6500 to $7000 as possible. But the home-seekers wanted too much for their money in the way of extras. Hence, the ultimate price will be somewhat higher than the original plan.

More will be said in this column concerning the "co-operative cottage" as plans on this practice home are developed further.

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New Reading Development

The Rodney W. Long Housing Corporation has announced the opening of a new small-home development at Fairmount Heights, Reading, close to the Bear Hill Golf Club. Three of the proposed 20 small homes have been completed and are ready for public inspection.

Mr. Long declares that these homes can be carried, including taxes, for about $40 a month, less than the average cost of a city apartment in rent. Heat, of course, must be tacked on at the rate of about $8 a month on a year-round basis.

The new development is on Fairmount road, running from Hopkins street to the top of Bear Hill, where the home seeker can obtain a site with a long-distance outlook.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mortgage Bank

Believing that the United States is entering an era of new building and real estate mortgaging, the National Association of Real Estate Boards solicited local real estate agents to aid a nation-wide drive to set up a centralized agency for mortgage financing in order to safeguard and stabilize long-term lending.

This plan, said the national association, is incorporated in the Wagner-Pepper bill now before Congress, which specifically proposes a central mortgage discount bank. The bank would be owned by mortgage lenders under government supervision. It would be the Federal Reserve Bank of the mortgaging field. The discount facilities set up would be made available to all types of sound urban mortgages.

Letters addressed by the national association to local realtors urged them to demand that the Federal Housing Administration undertake a nation-wide study of the need for centralized mortgaging facilities before the anticipated wave of building engulfs the nation.

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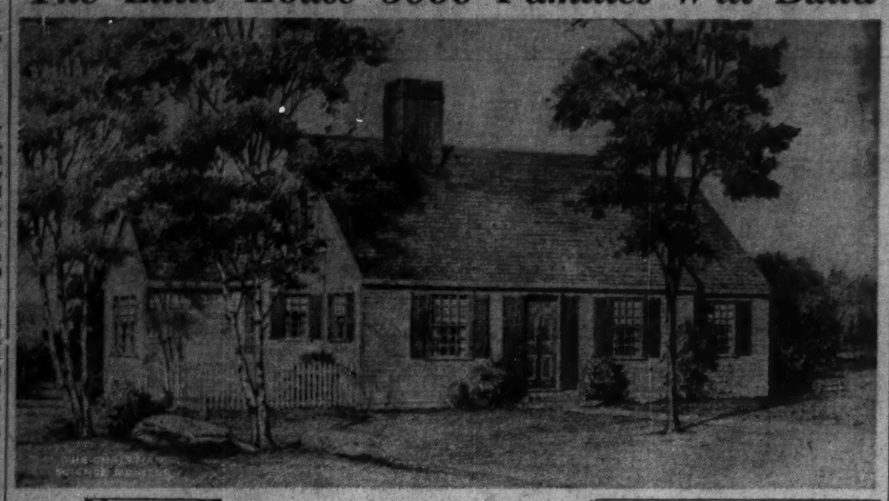

Design © 1937, Small House Architectural Associates; Supervising Architect, Frank W. Crimp. Courtesy Massachusetts Home Owner

Views and Plan for Co-operative Cottage

This Practice House to Be Built in West Roxbury on the Weld Estate Development Incorporates the Ideas and Preferences of 3000 Families

'Scup's Come' Tells Fishermen of Spring

NEWPORT, R. I., March 27 (AP)—The word that "scup's come," which fishermen consider the surest harbinger of spring, ran along the waterfront today after the schooner Cape May came in with a varied assortment of fish.

Robins, dandelions and geese flying north mean nothing in particular to fishermen, but when the scups begin to run they know winter is over.

Besides 400 pounds of scup, the Cape May, owned by Capt. Ben Pine of Gloucester, who also owns the racing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, brought in 250 pounds of mackerel a full month earlier than they are usually caught in waters off this port.

50 Minutes Needed To End This Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

A record for brevity was established by striking longshoremen here. One hundred and fifty men quit work, demanding 85 cents an hour and $1.10 an hour for overtime. Fifty minutes later they were back on the job, having compromised on 75 cents an hour and $1.10 for overtime. They had been getting 65 cents an hour. The strikers called the walkout while they were unloading the S. S. Nantucket of the Merchants & Miners Line.

What's Going On in the Arts

The St. Matthew Passion

For the benefit of its pension fund and in observance of Good Friday, the Boston Symphony Orchestra repeated yesterday afternoon and last evening the performance of the St. Matthew Passion of Johann Sebastian Bach which it had submitted a year ago.

Repeated is not quite the word, for this performance was really an improvement over last year's. The Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society (G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor) sang with quite extraordinary beauty of tone, precision, balance and expressiveness. The tenor, John Priebe, lent a new authority and poignancy to the words of the Evangelist. Fritz Lechner, bass, commanded a practiced routine if not a clear English diction.

The other vocal soloists were those of last year—Keith Falkner for the words of Jesus, Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, and Kathryn Meisle, contralto. If anything, the work of them all seemed better than that of a year ago. And of course the orchestra and its solo voices were of the unsurpassed quality that we so readily take for granted. To Dr. Koussevitzky and to Mr. Woodworth must go cordial appreciation for the devotion and the artistic integrity which produced this result.

There are still reservations about details. The volume of choral tone is sometimes too big. The violent fortissimos on relatively unimportant choral utterances, such as "Not upon the Feast," are disturbing. And the absurdity of the translations of some parts of the text clashes with the beauty and dignity of the Biblical passages.

Yet in spite of these shortcomings, the performance as a whole and in most of its parts remained reverential and profoundly impressive. The large audience listened raptly and rewarded the artists with warm applause. A larger audience will be able to enjoy the St. Matthew Passion when the records made at yesterday's performance become available.

L. A. S.

The Composers Forum Laboratory

Harry Newton Redman and a program of his works were presented Thursday night in Repertory Hall by the Composers Forum Laboratory. Mr. Redman had chosen for performance his Quartet No. 1 in A major (Creole) and Quartet No. 2 in D major. The Forum String Quartet (Stanley Benson, Henry Kramer, Harry A. Welcome and Karl Zeise) were the musicians.

Mr. Redman spoke at some length before the performance. He touched briefly upon various phases of cosmic development in an effort to correlate the gradual evolution of man, and his subsequent achievements, with the creative force of the musician. He mentioned the background of his "Creole" Quartet as being that of the river which annually overflowed its banks near the little town of Mt. Carmel, Ill., where the composer was born, and the general exodus of Negroes who floated their household goods down the river on rafts until the waters subsided sufficiently for them to return to their home site. The music of the quartet is not built upon definite negro melodies, however. Only the rhythmic suggestion is retained, plus some consciously composed themes in syncopated idiom. The work could be pruned to advantage.

The Quartet in D major is more pretentious and contains thematic material of more intrinsic value. It is sonorous if not very distinguished music. Although it was composed after the "Creole" Quartet, it is more diffuse; the final Allegro, especially, seems to have little in common with the three movements preceding it. Both quartets were written more than 30 years ago. It was unfortunate that no more recent work was placed upon the program, since Mr. Redman stressed the point of musical evolution in his introductory remarks. The audience was permitted to hear only the pianoforte accompaniment to one of his later songs, in which traces of a wider musical vocabulary were discernible.

G. M. S.

Finnish Child

Bronze by George Demetrios, in a Display of His Works at Symphony Hall. The Exhibition Was Reviewed in These Columns on Tuesday

New Motion Pictures

While the chilly winds of March snickered frostily at spring yesterday, the cinema's more caressing breezes wafted a beautiful, blossom-scented, song-bedecked "Maytime" on to the screens of the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters. It is the best film operetta we have ever seen. In typically sumptuous Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer settings, the appealing tragedy of Marcia and Paul who meet for two brief moments of happiness—once in Paris when they are young and again after Marcia has married her elderly manager—is told to the accompaniment of the lovely Romberg melodies and additional scoring by Herbert Stothart.

The producers and Mr. Stothart have shown how a traditional operetta may be brought to the screen and actually improved in the process. For Mr. Stothart's score alone it is outstanding. The film's 13 musical numbers include two clever songs drawn from well-known snatches of opera, and surely one of the most elaborate musical and photographic montage sequences yet filmed.

Both Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy are in excellent voice, and their voices are excellently recorded. Miss MacDonald, performing several opera sequences, renews our conviction that she is probably the first singing lady of the cinema. John Barrymore is suavely unpleasant as the manager and Herman Bing his amusing self as Paul's teacher. The cast includes Guy Bates Post, Walter Kingsford, Tom Brown, Lynne Carver and the Don Cossacks. There are short subjects and a newsreel on the program.

At the Keither Memorial is a courageous gesture on the part of RKO, who have made J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," not with Hollywood gew-gaws but with a simple charm that is essentially Barrie-esque. Whether or not it proves the film is a complete credit to Mortimer Offner and Allan Scott, who made the adaptation, George Stevens, who directed it, and a cast of players who seem thoroughly sensitive to the Barrie nuances. Perhaps there is a trifle too much peeking from windows by the spinsters of Quality Street as they watch Phoebe Throssel's romance flower and wither and then flower again years later, but this is all in the spirit of the play. The production, like everything else in this film version, is impeccably neat.

Katharine Hepburn plays Phoebe with a naturalness and charm in pleasing contrast to some of her more glamorous star. Franchot Tone you learn that Susan is played by Fay Bainter, you will not be surprised that the plain elder sister draws no little attention from the more glamorous star. Francot Tone makes a manly—if slightly obtuse—Dr. Valentine while Eric Blore and Cora Witherspoon play the low comedy parts with veteran skill. Surrounding roles fit into the delicate cameo of the fable.

One might ask for a rowdier contrast that Joe E Brown in "When's Your Birthday," the accompanying film, but he would scarcely find any. Mr. Brown is an ambitious young man who works his way through astrology college by prize fighting. Not a gag is missed. If you like Joe E. Brown, this is your dish.

A change of program at the South Station Theater yesterday brought a new series of short subjects and newsreels to that novel movie house. Screened in the 2½ hours are a "March of Time," a Popeye cartoon, a travel film about Miami, a visit in technicolor to Tombstone, Ariz., and a Paramount Pictorial, likewise in colors. There are other featurettes, one of which, "Kiddie Musical," we should like to protest. Not only is its entertainment value extremely doubtful, but because the film exploits an assortment of infants who should be either in school or in the nursery.

J. D. B.

Teacher Oath and Child Labor Legislative Week High Lights

(Continued From Page 9)

are expected to aid in apprehension of criminals who now use state borders as effective barriers against pursuing officers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Action: Adopted resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of legislation barring from interstate commerce the products of child labor.

Significance: The theory is that such legislation would protect high labor standard states from the unfair competition of states which allow child labor. In some quarters this proposal is looked upon as a solution to the child labor problem without necessitating the passage of the child labor amendment.

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Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide state supervision over small loans up to $1000.

Significance: Under the present law state supervision is provided over loans of $300 or less. The charge is made that loan companies force borrowing of sums slightly more than $300 to evade state control, and to enjoy huge interest rates.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill suspending until April 1, 1938, the operation of the law prohibiting employment of women in the textile industry.

Significance: This law was suspended during the operation of the NRA to allow the operation of two shifts and the employment of more workers. Labor and industry have co-operated in the suspension which has been beneficial to employer and employee.

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Action: Concurred with the Senate in adopting an order requesting the Massachusetts Supreme Court to hand down an advisory opinion on the constitutionality of legislation allowing cities and towns in Massachusetts to install parking meters on their highways.

Significance: The legislators desire to determine whether it is constitutional to install meters as a means to control traffic.

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The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill repealing the teachers oath law. However, an amendment was added allowing teachers to apply for absolution from the oath they have already taken.

Significance: The amendment was a movement to impede the progress of the bill. Before the House may act on enactment of the legislation, it must pass on the amendment. If it refuses to adopt it, the bill goes back to the Senate, where refusal to retreat will mean the appointment of a conference committee to iron out the difficulties. A spectacular fight on enactment is expected in both branches.

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Action: Concurred with the House in adopting resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of the 30-hour week.

Significance: This reversed action taken last week. Memorials to Congress, however, usually have little effect. They are merely gestures placing the legislature on record.

♪ ♪ ♪

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill allowing Boston to borrow additional money for development of the East Boston Airport.

Significance: A $1,300,000 WPA project is pending for which Boston must provide $250,000. Thus the Legislature extended to 1938 the period in which Boston may borrow for airport work.

♪ ♪ ♪

Action: Sent to the Governor for his signature a bill providing for the establishment of a special commission to study taxation and public expenditures.

Significance: This bill former Governor Curley attempted to have killed because he feared the effect on his mayoral candidacy of such an investigation into state and local government. The commission is expected to make a complete investigation with a view toward promoting greater efficiency and economy and revising the tax structure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on legislation to transfer from the State to cities and towns the supervising power over billboards within city and town limits.

Significance: Although it was charged state supervision has resulted in billboards being erected in restricted areas, the local authority was refused because such a system would result in variations in billboard regulations.

♪ ♪ ♪

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill prohibiting municipalities to borrow outside their debt limit.

Significance: This legislation was considered unnecessary inasmuch as cities and towns have reduced their total debt considerably during the last few years. It was also viewed as possibly hamstringing some communities.

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Action: Adopted, in concurrence with the House, resolutions memorializing Congress to allocate definite work relief funds to Massachusetts and to allow local rather than federal supervision.

Significance: Congressional adoption of this proposal would mean a return to the CWA work relief system which, in the eyes of some persons, was not a distinct success in Massachusetts. The resolutions, however, were filed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, and T. Jefferson Coolidge, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury in the Roosevelt administration.

CCC Enrollment to Open

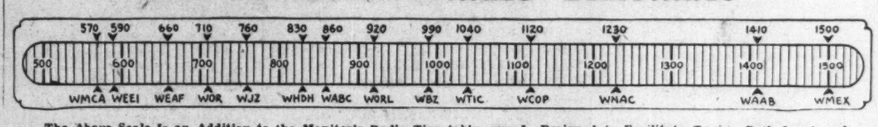
WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, announced today 111,909 men will be enrolled immediately for the Civilian Conservation Corps program period beginning April 1. The number of men to be selected from each state include: Connecticut, 172; Massachusetts, 372; New Hampshire, 667; Rhode Island, 685.

Monitor Newscast Changes in Time

Beginning Monday, March 29, the late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard regularly at the new time of 4:45 p. m. over Station WBZ. The early afternoon period at 1:45 p. m. will continue at the same time as usual.

Owing to a network program change, the late Friday afternoon periods will be canceled beginning April 2 and for each week thereafter.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Brooklyn Lutheran Club	Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Lohengrin"	Dick Tracy sketch	Sport reports; records
5:15	Mal Hallett's Orchestra		"Invitation to Waltz"	Sport reports; records
5:30	Checkerboard: variety	String orchestra	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sport reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard: variety	Southernaires: quartet		Sport reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; "Little Show"	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"Brother Rat" company	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	"Listen to Alice"; music	Dinner Concert
6:30	Relay from London	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner Concert
6:45	Talk, Norman Thomas	NBC Home Symphony	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and organ recital	"Frog Farm Scheme"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Swing Club"; variety		Hampton Institute Singers	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'Anna, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee		Concert orchestra
8:00	"Professor Quiz"; question and answer period	Ed Wynn; Charles Kullman, tenor; orchestra	Saturday Night Party: James Melton; Tom Howard and George Shelton; Mary Boland; soloists; orchestra	"Benny Venuta's program"; soloists; orchestra
8:15				
8:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra; dramatic sketch; soloists	Meredith Willson's Orchestra		"Benay Venuta's program"; soloists; orchestra
8:45		Meredith Willson's Orchestra		
9:00	Grace Moore; Floyd Gibbons; Vincent Lopez Orchestra	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Verne, Lee and Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra; soloists	"Snow Village" sketch	"Sidewalk Cuts"
9:15			"Snow Village" sketch	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:30	Saturday Night Serenaders: soloists; orchestra		"Chateau"; Joe Cook; Stuart Erwin; Toscha Seidel; Dale	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:45				Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists; male trio; Edith Dick; Gus Haenchen's Orchestra	Hildegarde, soloist; popular orchestra	Carnegie; Eddie Dowling; chorus; orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:15		Trump Davidson's Orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; music	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:30	Southern Governors on Supreme Court issue	Trump Davidson's Orchestra		Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:45				
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15		Network program	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra	Tommy Tomkins's Orchestra
11:30	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	Shep Fields's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	Southernaires; Negro quartet	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; Francis Cronin, organ	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	Southernaires; Negro quartet	Recorded program	Easter parade
12:30	New York Easter parade	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:45	Choir and organ recital			
1:00	News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	Long-range weather forecast		Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	"Salute to Norway"; dramatization and music	"Melodeers"; vocalists	Melody Matinee; soloists; quartet, orchestra	"Music in Many Moods"; Italian soloists; orchestra
1:45		"Let's Get Together"		
2:00	"Music of the Theater"; soloists; chorus; Howard Barlow's Orchestra	Magic Key: Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano	"Beneath the Surface"; commentator; Landt Trio	Organ recital
2:15			"Thatcher Colt Mysteries"; dramatic sketch	Key Men, quartet
2:30	LaPrade Travelogue; organ			"Little Theater of Music"; "Melody Moments"
2:45				
3:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra concert, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; third act of "Parsifal," with soloists	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions; announcement of winners	Address, "Current Events"
3:15		"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:30		Recorded program	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45		Recorded programs		Address "Current Events"
4:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; male quartet	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:15		Concert from London, John Barbirolli, conductor	Talk, Dr. Arthur H. Compton	Harold Stokes's Orchestra
4:30			"Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra	Popular variety program
4:45				"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend"; dramatization and music	"We, the People"; informal discussions; orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:15				Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloist	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smiling Ed" McConnell; organ, chorus; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "Falsely Accused"
5:45				
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene Austin; orchestra	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra; Ray Knight's Cuckoos	Colonial Playhouse presents "Falsely Accused"
6:15		Studio program		
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	Fred Berren's Orchestra
6:45		"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	Fred Berren's Orchestra
7:00	News; Sunday Evening Musicale; recital	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Andy Devine; orchestra	Colonial News Service
7:15				Cosmopolitans; quintet
7:30	Phil Baker's Show; soloists; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	Robert Ripley; features; soloist; Nelson's Orchestra	Fireside Recital; vocalists	'Music for Today"; soloists
7:45			Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	"Music for Today"; soloists
8:00	Victor Moore; Helen Broderick; orchestra	"It Rings True"; dramatization and music	"Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
8:15	Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; soloists; orchestra			Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
8:30		"It Rings True"; dramatization and music	"Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals	"Jewels of the Madonna"; soloists; concert orchestra
8:45				
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Richard Bonelli, baritone; symphony orchestra, Alexander smallens, conductor	Shep Fields's Orchestra; soloist; comedy trio	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
9:15				Joe Sanders's Orchestra
9:30		Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra	"Supper Dance" music
9:45		Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry		"Curtain Time"; variety
10:00	"Community Sing"; Milton Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones and Hare	Bosnik's Orchestra; Choir Symphonette; variety	Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano soloist; speaker	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:15		"The Holy Grail"; dramatization and music		"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30	Kaltenborn Comments			"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45				"Melodies From the Sky"

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; soloists; orch.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; orchestra

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), United States Navy Band concert.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Let's Talk It Over"; women's program; talks.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Follow the Moon" serial drama.

4:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, Dr. Charles Beard, in favor of President's judiciary reorganization.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
4:45	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
4:45	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Modern Radio Course.

7:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Herrick baritone.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Ursigram: natural scientific news and data.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rose Bampton, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Sweetest Love Songs Ever Sung"; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "For Men Only"; drama.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Radio Theater sketch: George Burns and Gracie Allen in "Dulcy."

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Good Time Society; Chick Webb's Orchestra; Ink Spots; Charles Linton.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Ghost Who Sneezed," dramatic sketch.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Rendezvous"; modern symphony orchestra; chorus; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; Doring Trio; male quartet; concert orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, "The Supreme Court Situation," Senator Carter Glass, Virginia.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

10:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Let Freedom Ring"; sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: "Strikes and Strike Settlements," Edward Grady, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Pageant of Melody"; soloist; quartet; orch.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

Little Cape Cod Town Awaits Agog a Test Of New Fire Alarms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, Mass., March 27. Of course Truro doesn't want to have a fire—but if one should develop it will provide an opportunity to use the town's brand new "big city" fire alarm system, and to show how quickly any conflagration can now be attacked by the 21 firemen and three pieces of modern apparatus.

Shiny new red-painted boxes, with glass waiting to be broken and hooks ready to be pulled, are being admired by groups of youngsters. One pull on a hook, they have been told, and sirens will start wailing atop the Truro, North Truro and South Truro fire stations, while the location of the pulled signal will be indicated in the nearest of the three stations.

Proud townspeople are now letting neighbors from much larger Provincetown—which still relies on the freezers' whistles to summon firemen—know that Truro's fire department can now get into action within two minutes of an alarm.

Installation of the system, which was completed yesterday, was made possible through the public spirit of Fire Chief Richard A. Magee, wealthy South Truro estate owner

Bates Field Day Chosen

Bates Alumni Association of Boston, numbering 600 former Bates students, has selected Arlmont Country Club in Arlington as the site of its fifty-third annual meeting, on Saturday, April 3, it was announced today. The program includes golf, dinner and dancing in the evening.

Exercise and Play
YMCA
316 Huntington Ave.
BOSTON

CANDO presents
2 SUPER POLISHES
"To Brighten up Your Home"
CANDO SILVER POLISH
Safest, quickest, best for family silver since 1865!
CANDO METAL POLISH
"Quick-As-A-Wink" for brass, copper, chromium and porcelain.
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WRITING PAPER
WARD'S CLUB PARCHMENT, a distinctively fine writing paper with the smooth finish and rich appearance of real old parchment. Sold by the pound in all sizes from dainty note sheets to large flat letter sheets, 65c the pound. Matching envelopes at various prices.
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NEW QUICK GERMINATING VARIETY
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An invitation to all garden lovers. Beautifully illustrated in color. Seedsmen Since 1818
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Loveliness Restored
Our careful and experienced handling restores the original loveliness of curtains, drapes, rugs and furniture.
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Mills May Be the Answer to Sox Problem—Amateur Hockey at Garden Tonight

No Lull for Hub Hockey Fans; Amateurs and Pros Hold Stage

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no lull even at this late date for the Boston hockey fans. Here we are bordering on April with the baseball teams busily engaged in "Grapefruit League" games and golfers occasionally snatching a nine-hole testing and yet hockey continues to pound along.

Today and tomorrow the Garden houses both professional and amateur championship games. The national A. A. U. contests are billed tonight and tomorrow afternoon and the climax of the week end comes Sunday evening when the Bruins and Montreal meet.

Bruins and Maroons would up all preliminary work this noon with light workouts. There is nothing more they can do now until game time. Art Ross has recalled both Peggy O'Neil and Bobby Bauer from Providence, although both players will take part in the Providence-Springfield game tonight. Probably Bauer will see action here helping out on right wing in the event Roy Goldsworthy, injured member of the Bruins, is not quite up to standard.

Rangers, meanwhile, are resting up awaiting the outcome of this series. Undoubtedly that clever hockey maestro, Lester Patrick, manager of Rangers, inwardly is rooting for the Bruins and Maroons to engage in another of their rugged encounters. Like the series in 1930, these two teams are bodying each other heavily and may wear themselves down to the point of being easy for Rangers.

All day yesterday and today hockey fans have stormed the Garden for tickets. The 4-0 victory of the Bruins Thursday has fired the local fan to the point where he will pay heavily for a ticket to see the finale. There is every chance of this crowd being the biggest of the season.

Montreal is pinning a large share of hope on big Lionel Conacher and the Bruins are relying on Dit Clapper. These two figures seem to have been adopted as the men to watch. Conacher is the dominating force of the Maroons and Clapper rose to great heights Thursday and really lifted his team mates along with him.

Again both teams will seek that first goal. The team to take the lead has a tremendous advantage at all times by forcing the other fellow to take the offensive. In the opening game played in Montreal the Maroons took the lead, the Bruins continually subjecting themselves to trouble in trying to break through the Maroon barrier. The situation was reversed here Thursday.

If the two clubs are tied at the end of the regulation time, play will go on until one or the other scores.

Markle Walks Off With High Scoring For Minor League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27 (AP)—Jack Markle of the Syracuse Stars put together 21 goals and 39 assists for 60 points, neatly monopolizing scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League, it was revealed by the issuance of final statistics for the regular league season.

Runner-up to Markle was Clint Smith of the Philadelphia Ramblers who had 25 goals and 29 assists for 54 points. Bryan Hextall, another Rambler, finished in third place with 52 points.

While the two Philadelphians shared the honors for the eastern division of the circuit Eddie Convey of Syracuse garnered 49 points for second honors in the west and fourth in the entire league. The leading scorers:

	Gls.	Asts.	Pts.
Markle, Syracuse	21	39	60
Smith, Philadelphia	25	29	54
Hextall, Philadelphia	29	23	52
Convey, Syracuse	12	37	49
Keating, Providence	12	31	43
Duguid, Providence	20	21	41
Mann, Syracuse	17	24	41
Mason, Philadelphia	24	15	39
Doran, Syracuse	24	15	39
Jackson, Syracuse	17	21	38
Parsons, Syracuse	26	11	37
Toupin, Springfield	14	23	37
Armstrong, Syracuse	14	21	35
Asmundsen, New Haven	12	23	35

Wood Will Not Seek Place on Davis Cup Team

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (AP)—Sidney B. Wood said yesterday he was abandoning attempts to make the 1937 United States Davis Cup tennis team.

The slender easterner said his training plans were abruptly ended this winter when mining property in death valley, buried by an unprecedented snow storm, demanded his personal attention.

Wood, rated America's No. 2 player behind Wilmer Allison in 1934, made a disappointing showing in his last tournament appearance, losing to Bobby Riggs, former national junior titleholder, in the Huntington invitation at Pasadena.

Last fall he was eliminated in the early rounds of the annual Pacific southwest tournament.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Clarence Pickrell, recruit pitcher, hurled Boston Braves to 5-0 victory over Yankees in exhibition game.

Five Years Ago

Gar Wood's speedboat record of 111.712 m. p. h. accepted by International Motor Yachting Union.

Sea Gulls Even Series

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 26 (AP)—Handing the Hershey Bars a 4-to-1 setback before 7500 spectators last night, the Atlantic City Sea Gulls deadlocked the playoff series for the championship of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League at one victory apiece.

Pitcher Leaders - - - —By Pap'

BURLEIGH
GRIMES
-THE FIRST "PITCHER" TO LEAD A NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUB IN ALMOST 15 YEARS
GRIMES IS THE THIRTEENTH MANAGER BROOKLYN HAS HAD
FRED
MITCHELL
-THE ONLY FORMER BIG LEAGUE HURLER TO MANAGE A NATIONAL LEAGUE PENNANT WINNER - HIS CUBS WON IN 1918, and LATER HE MANAGED BOSTON
CHRISTY
-MATHEWSON-
HAD A FLING AT MANAGING CINCINNATI
PAP'
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Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

First-place series, third game, Detroit at Montreal Canadiens tonight. (Detroit won first two games; 3 of 5 series.) Second-place series, third game, Montreal Maroons at Boston Sunday. (Each has won one game; 2 of 3 series; winner meets New York Rangers in semifinal.

International-American League

Eastern division semifinal, third game, Providence at Springfield tonight. (Each has won one game; 2 of 3 series; winner meets Philadelphia.)

Western division, second game, Syracuse at Pittsburgh tonight; third game, Pittsburgh at Syracuse Sunday. (Syracuse won first game of 3 of 5 series.)

American Association

Final round: four games decided on total goals if each wins two. First game: Minneapolis at St. Louis Sunday.

Boston Olympics Have Good Chance To Annex U. S. Amateur Ice Title

The Boston Olympics, hope of the Hub in the National Amateur Hockey championships, which are being held at the Garden tonight and tomorrow afternoon, are in tip-top shape to make a serious bid tonight for the title when they tackle the fast stock exchange six from New York. If the Olympics are successful in gaining the United States championship, they will be the first local team to accomplish this feat since the B. A. A. team won the title in 1924.

Amateur hockey shortly after 1924 suffered seriously from the competition of the pro variety of the ice game. In the past few years, however, the simon-pure game has staged a remarkable comeback in all sections of the country. There are various reasons for this renaissance.

First in the construction of a number of new ice rinks in districts which have very little or no hockey background. In these cities the hockey clubs have been forced to rely upon the services of players imported very largely from Canada. This situation is true, especially in the cities belonging to the Eastern Amateur Hockey League.

While these cities have been educated to amateur hockey, the teams operating in this loop have done very little or nothing toward developing American hockey players. Since the A. A. U., which is the governing body of amateur hockey in this country frowns upon any but American citizens competing for the United States championship, the quest for this title is usually given over to the districts of America which have a long hockey history.

For this reason the contending teams in the present series come from Maine, New York, Detroit and Boston. Maine with its long cold winters has always enjoyed plenty of ice, so hockey came as a matter of course. Detroit bordering as it does upon Canadian territory has usually enjoyed plenty of native-born ice talent. New York and Boston, with their large indoor ice rinks, have always been fine hockey towns and are usually to be found well represented in a competition of this kind.

The Olympics under Coach Eddie Jeremiah have pointed for this series all winter and certainly are expected to make a good showing. There will be two games tonight and one tomorrow afternoon. Detroit, with its imposing record, meets at St. Doms of Lewiston, Maine, tonight and has been made top favorite to cop the honors, but the Olympics must be conceded a good chance.

Board Chosen to Select Outstanding Ball Player

SAN BERNADINO, Calif., March 27 (AP)—Honus Wagner, high commissioner of the Semi-Professional Baseball Congress, announced the appointment today of three former major league managers who will select the outstanding young ball player of 1937.

George Sisler, Tris Speaker and Lew Fonseca make up the special board.

The trio will attend the national semi-pro finals at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 13 to 25, where the selection will be made.

Wagner previously had named a representative from each of the teams in the National and American Leagues who will select the so-called all-America team of 16 members.

"The names of the 16 all-America players will be turned over to Sisler, Fonseca and Speaker as soon as they are made known, and it will be from this list that the number one American sandlot player will be selected," Wagner said.

Ex-professional players will not be considered, and the lucky candidate will be assured a shot at a major league and a scholarship in the annual baseball school at Hot Springs, Ark., next February.

Rams Elect Three

KINGSTON, R. I., March 27 (AP)—Rhode Island State, constantly in the sports spotlight for its departures from the conventional mode of things, will have three captains for its 1937-38 basketball team, Coach Frank W. Keaney announced last night. Ed Tashjian, fourth high-scorer in New England basketball this year, and Morris Fabricant, guard, were appointed "honorary" captains and Chet Jaworski, New England's leading scorer, was named "advisory" captain. The entire State varsity squad of 14 players were awarded letters last night. Coach Fred Tootell distributed 10 varsity letters to his indoor track squad.

Amherst Football Dates

AMHERST, Mass., March 27 (AP)—Nine games have been booked for the Massachusetts State College football team next fall, including the first night game for an M. S. C. eleven. This contest is with Coast Guard Academy at New London, Nov. 5. The schedule: Sept. 25—American International at Springfield; Oct. 2—Bowdoin; 9—Connecticut State; 16—Rhode Island at Kingston; 23—Worcester Tech at Worcester; 30—Amherst; Nov. 5—Coast Guard at New London (night); 13—Rensselaer Polytech; 20—Tufts.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—United States championship games, Garden, 8.

Polo—Ramblers vs. Cavalry, Commonwealth Armory, Allston, 8.

Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—U. S. championship finals, Garden, 2.

Pro Hockey Playoff—Montreal Maroons vs. Boston Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

Coming

Swimming—New England Boys' Club championships, Harvard pool, April 3, 2 p. m.

"Cracked Ice"—Skating Club of Boston ice carnival, Garden, April 2 and 3.

Pro Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Amateur Boxing—United States championships, Garden, April 12-14.

N. C. 10, Yale 0

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., March 27 (AP)—The University of North Carolina tennis team opened its season yesterday afternoon by defeating Yale's netmen 10 to 0. The Tar Heels exhibited a fast, smoth-stroking team which took every set on the program of seven singles and three doubles matches. The feature match of the afternon was between the No. 2 men, Archie Henderson of Carolina and Jimmy Hinchliff of Yale. Henderson, state singles champion in 1936, was extended to the limit before conquering the Connecticut star, 9—7, 6—4.

Little Rock Flyers Win

WICHITA, Kan., March 27 (AP)—The Little Rock (Ark.,) flyers won the women's national A. A. U. basketball championship by defeating the heavily favored Galveston, (Tex.) Anicos, 17 to 10, here last night. The teams were deadlocked 6-6 at the half, and until the fourth quarter seldom were separated by more than two points.

Vermont Nine on Tour

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 27 (AP)—Coach Larry Gardner, former major-league star, and a squad of 14 University of Vermont baseball players left yesterday on the annual two-weeks' spring training trip. They open their nine-game southern schedule today against the University of Maryland at College Park, Md. The Vermonters will play two games with the Quantico Marines, two with William and Mary, and single games with Navy, Virginia, Randolph-Macon and Temple before returning to Burlington.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A) 12, Philadelphia (N) 10.
Brooklyn (N) 5, Boston (N) 0.
Chicago (A) 4, Chicago (N) 2.
Washington (A) 6, Detroit (A) 4.
Los Angeles (PCL) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
St. Louis (A) 13, San Antonio (TL) 5.
New York (A) 4, Newark (IL) 2.
Columbus (AA) 9, Montreal (I) 4.

College Tennis Result

North Carolina 10, Yale 0.

Apps' Feat Ranks With Schriner's In Scoring Race

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP)—The performance of Toronto's Sylvanus Apps in all but winning the National Hockey League's individual scoring laurels in his first full season ranked today with Sweeney Schriner's second-straight championship conquest.

Schriner, key performer of the high-powered but defenseless New York Americans, became the second man in National League hockey history to win the title two years running, joining Charlie Conacher of Toronto as the only men to do the trick.

However, Schriner's star showing was forced to share the spotlight with Apps, particularly since the Amerk wing's victory was accomplished by the narrow margin of 46 points to 45, and since Apps not only was rookie in the big time, but was also playing his first season as a professional.

Schriner counted 21 goals and 25 assists for his winning total. Apps, Canada's pole vaulter in last year's Olympic games and outstanding big league hockey rookie of the season, counted 16 goals and aided teammates in 29 others.

With Schriner leading the way, the Americans placed five men in the first 20 among the league's scoring leaders, thereby stressing further the inability of the Americans to win games strictly because of their weak defense. Although holding a big edge in the players making the league's leading group, the Amerks failed to make the Stanley cup playoffs, finishing last in the International division.

The United States division leaders, Marty Barry and Larry Aurie, both of Detroit, with 44 and 43 points, respectively, finished third and fourth in the league race, while Harvey Jackson of Toronto, champion in the 1931-32 season, came in fifth with 40. Aurie might have won the title, but for the broken ankle bone that forced him out of action in the stretch drive. Final scoring standings:

	G	A	P
Schriner, Americans	21	25	46
Apps, Toronto	16	29	45
Barry, Detroit	17	27	44
Aurie, Detroit	23	20	43
H. Jackson, Toronto	21	19	40
Gagnon, Canadiens	20	16	36
Gracie, Maroons	11	25	36
Thompson, Chicago	17	18	33
Cowley, Boston	13	22	35
Stewart, Boston-Americans	23	12	35
Carr, Americans	18	16	34
Robinson, Maroons	16	18	34
Drillon, Toronto	16	17	33
Wiseman, Americans	14	19	33
Lewis, Detroit	14	18	32
Joliat, Canadiens	17	15	32
Chapman, Americans	8	23	31
Dillon, Rangers	20	11	31
Getliffe, Boston	16	15	31
Cain, Maroons	13	17	30
Gottselig, Chicago	9	21	30
Northcott, Maroons	15	14	29
Watson, Rangers	11	17	28
N. Colville, Rangers	10	18	28
Ward, Maroons	14	14	28
Siebert, Canadiens	8	20	28
Howe, Detroit	17	10	27
Mantha, Canadiens	13	14	27

N. Y. U. and Yale Have Big Lead In Fencing Bouts

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 27—New York University, with two defending champions in its lineup, and Yale University, ran up a big lead yesterday on the first day of the intercollegiate fencing association championships at Hotel Commodore, over the other nine colleges represented, with the 1936 winners of the three-weapon title leading with 43 points to 39½ for Yale. Navy and Columbia, with 27 and 26½ were next in order, with Army, Cornell and Princeton bunched at 25½ each.

The withdrawal of University of Pennsylvania, and the accident to the team of Rollins College, which was invited to fill its place, reduced the competitors to 11. So 30 bouts in foils and épée and 31 in sabre were the total contests for the first day, leaving the remainder for this afternoon and tonight.

Theodore Gold, defending champion in épée again led the Hall of Fame fencers into the lead with that weapon, as well as taking the lead individually himself, with five out of six bouts won, while Norman Lewis, national junior champion, topped the second pool, with six straight. This placed the team in the lead, with a total of 15 out of 18, to 11½ for Yale.

In the afternoon, the team, headed by Hugo Castello, defending champion in foils, also led, but Castello himself had to be content with second place, when Maurice Grasson, Yale leader, won all his bouts, while the New York University star was beaten by Leo Kellerman, of Columbia, who was third.

The scores were 17 to 11, with Castello at 5-1, and Kellerman, 4-1. Lewis topped the second pool with foils also, with a perfect score of six. Milton Soroka, another Hall of Fame foilsman, headed the third pool, also with a perfect score. So New York University is a strong favorite to win the foils title again, and retain the historic Iron Man, the oldest intercollegiate trophy now in active competition, having been fought for since 1894.

But the sabre bouts in the evening found Yale scoring 17 out of a possible 21, with Philip Viscidi No. 1 for Yale, winning seven straight bouts, followed by D. Walker Thackaray, Army; Cruce M. Wallis, Columbia; E. S. Skinner, Harvard, and Jack Gorlin, New York University, with four each. Harry Steinberg, Yale, and J. T. Doyle, Harvard, topped the second and third pools, with six and five victories. New York University was second in the team score with 11 victories.

St. John Seniors Win

WOODSTOCK, N. B., March 27 (CP)—Outclassing the less experienced Woodstock Senators, St. John Seniors won the basketball championship of New Brunswick last night with a game score of 47-33 and a round score of 93-57. The winners will meet Nova Scotia's senior champions for the maritime title.

Cronin Appears to Have Found His Man for the Left-Field Post

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 27—In his struggle to build up a winning American League baseball club in Boston, Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox has searched high and low for a left fielder. He tried Solters, he tried Manush, Werber and others, with varied success.

This spring, here in Sarasota, it appears Cronin has found his man in Colonel Buster Mills, a native of Ranger, Texas, and last season a member of the Rochester International League club. If Mills hits, fields and throws during the coming American League campaign like he has here at Payne Field, no one will ever take that left field berth away from him. At least no one on the 1937 Red Sox has the ability to steal it.

This is the Texan's sixth year in organized baseball, yet he has worn the uniforms of seven professional clubs. After attending University of Oklahoma for almost four years, and starring in the annual East-West football classic in California in the fall of 1931, Mills signed a contract with the Cleveland Indians and reported for spring training the following year. Charley Barrett, St. Louis Cardinal scout, trailed the collegian around the Oklahoma oil fields during his college and semi-pro days, but Cleveland jumped in at the last minute and beat Charley to the signing.

Finds Pitching Different

Mills had batted about .500 in collegiate circles, but big league pitching was different, he discovered, so the Indians shipped him off to Mobile, a Cardinal farm, in the Southeastern League. Later, Buster moved to Elmira of the Class A New York-Pennsylvania circuit and showed enough improvement to finish the season with Rochester.

The Cardinals left the young outfielder at Rochester all through the 1933 season and took him south the following spring. But "Bus" failed on his second attempt at hitting major league pitching and bounced back to Rochester before the opening of the '34 pennant race.

Colonel had a good year in the International League in 1935, and attracted the eyes of Brooklyn Dodger officials, who purchased him just prior to the close of the National League campaign. The Dodgers took him south last spring for a final look, turning him back to Rochester at the end of the training session. The Red Sox bought him late last year, impressed by his .331 batting average and 134 runs batted in.

Bib Falk, Red Sox scout who patrols the International League, claims Mills failed on his other three big league trials because he couldn't hit a curve ball. But Bib insists that the husky Texan has overcome that weakness and at last is ready. Mills certainly looks ready here in camp.

Although Joe Cronin is withholding definite announcement in regard to his batting order for the start of the regular season, there is a good chance that Mills will be his lead-off man. Buster is fast, and besides being a good hitter, is a past master at dragging bunts.

Real Name

The name of Colonel Buster Mills has caused considerable comment around Payne Field. Is that his real name? ask inquisitive spectators.

The answer is yes.

Before Mills was born, his grandfather had been promised that he could choose a name for the baby. But at the time of Mills' birth, Grandfather was far away and weeks passed before he was able to return.

Meanwhile, the baby had to have some sort of name and the parents, noting his rapid growth, started calling him "Buster." Then came Grandad with the proud announcement that he had picked "Colonel" as his contribution to the name, after a friend of his in the Civil War. So there it was, Colonel Buster Mills, all official.

Realizing the Red Sox need for good outfielders, Mills is naturally optimistic over his chances to stay in the American League. He said recently: "When I started out in professional ball I figured I would either make the majors in four years or else I'd quit the game. Well, here it is my sixth year and I really think I'm ready. You probably wonder why I didn't get discouraged at the end of four years, but on my other chances with the Indians, Cardinals and Dodgers I knew I wasn't quite good enough. Now I'm sure I can stay.

"Of course I'm thrilled at being with the Red Sox; I'm going to hustle and keep right up on my toes, because that's the only way to play big league ball."

'Cracked Ice'

Whirlwind action on a beautifully colored ice stage is scheduled for the Boston Garden on Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, when the Skating Club of Boston presents its annual charity carnival, this year entitled "Cracked Ice," which will be displayed before capacity gatherings with all the glamour, color and beauty furnished by artistic skaters against a background of shimmering costumes and the flash of lights.

The popularity of the event has caused the sponsors to arrange for a matinee performance on Saturday, April 3.

Leading professionals and national figure skating artists will combine with members of the Skating Club of Boston to make this production one of the most striking ever presented here.

Maribel Vinson of Winchester, recently crowned North American singles champion, will play a prominent role. Miss Vinson has had a remarkable career on skates. Her father was American champion in the American style of skating and naturally his daughter followed the sport.

At the age of 12 the Winchester girl won her first national title in junior competition. After getting the taste of victory she began to sweep her field, and now has won the women's singles title nine times and the pair championships six times, teaming with Thornton Coolidge twice and George E. B. Hill four times.

She was a member of the United States Olympic team in 1928, 1932 and 1936, ranking second in the 1928 games and third in 1932. And in 1937 for the first time she won the North American singles championship.

Rehearsals have been in full swing for quite some time, and the fact that the demand for tickets has been heavy proves that the annual spectacle has lost none of its lure.

Lewis Chosen Commodore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 27—James P. Lewis of Beaver Falls, N. Y., yesterday was elected commodore of the Williams College Yacht Club. He succeeds William Everdell 2d of Manhasset, L. I. Other officers elected were F. Kelso Davis of Hartford, Conn., vice-commodore; Charles T. Young 3d of Scarsdale, N. Y., secretary and treasurer, and Orin Jones of Middletown, Conn., and Peter M. Shonk of Dublin, N. H., executive committee.

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Tickets 75c to $2.20. Mgt. Aaron Richmond

Boulder Dam's Titanic Power Controlled by Finger's Tip

(Continued from Page 1)

readings or other recordings instantly relayed to and from Boulder Dam headquarters.

Through remote control the supervisor by flicking buttons on the desk before him, directly controls 124 separate pieces of electrical apparatus between Boulder Dam and Los Angeles and the number can be increased to 210 should that many be necessary.

The equipment problem was additionally complicated by the fact that although all operation at the Boulder switchyard and the two desert stations is in the hands of the Boulder operator, the dispatcher at Los Angeles must be apprised simultaneously of every operation, automatic or intended.

Westinghouse engineers in designing most of the automatic electrical control equipment have concentrated practically everything in a main switchboard only six feet long.

Easy Time for Operator

The operator actually has less work to do than the chief of an average city station. Because of the tremendous number of operations that normally would be required for control of so large a system, and the necessity of relieving the operator as far as possible from routine duty, most of the automatic and protective features found only in an unattended station have been incorporated in this control. The switchboard does not so much represent new developments as it does a combination of designs and methods that have been used individually, but seldom together in the same plant.

What happens when the operator decides to start a generator? First he selects the breaker with which he plans to connect the generator to the bus bar and then he inserts the key for one of the two automatic synchronizers, turning the master control switch to "start." The rest is automatic. Auxiliaries, like the bearing oil-pressure pump and water-cooling pump, start immediately and, when these are in operation, the turbine gates open, letting in water, the generator starts and comes up to full speed, takes full-voltage excitation, matches speed with the rest of the system and synchronizes, finally closing the pre-selected breaker. All this performance is carried out through a full system of preventive interlocks and relays.

Lights Tell What Happens

A signal system has also been installed, consisting of a bank of small green, white and red lamps. These change color, blink, or switch from one degree of brilliance to another, as they indicate conditions at any unattended station. Meter readings and other records are obtained by synchronizing instruments located at distant points.

Boulder Dam's power transformers step up current produced by the water-wheel generators to 287,000 volts, which is the highest transmission voltage so far to be used commercially. The circuit breakers utilized to insure safety in handling these large blocks of power are of a unique design, enabling them to give split-second interruption of currents as high as 2,500,000 kilovolt amps. Their construction is such that only 90 per cent as much oil is required as would be necessary if breakers of similar capacity of conventional design were used.

Such equipment is not only monumental in size, but serves as monuments embodying American electrical engineering progress. In 1893 when transmission was at 3000 volts and electric motors for many light tasks had appeared in factories, electrical engineers were experimenting with 10,000 volts. Commercial practice followed the advance of experiments until by 1901, 70,000 volts were riding the "high lines" and electric cars began to appear in greater numbers in city streets.

Housewives Are Benefited

By 1908 with 100,000 volts on transmission systems, housewives were giving up their sad irons and some were throwing away brooms for vacuum sweepers—electricity was bringing them a new kind of energy.

By 1912, "high lines" carried 140,000 volts and electric lights everywhere became more brilliant, "blue" Monday vanished with the appearance of electric washing machines, and "stepless" breakfasts were served at many tables from electric toasters, percolators, egg boilers and chafing dishes.

In 1920, transmission went to 165,000 volts to serve electric kitchens in many homes, run individual electric motors in factories, run electric trains, operate flood lights and radio systems.

Today, 287,000 volts march from Boulder Dam to Los Angeles, serving all-electric homes and factories. Seventy-five per cent of all the power used in American industry, according to figures presented by General Electric Company statisticians, is received by means of electricity and put to work by electric motors.

As is true of every modern saga, the chief actors are hidden behind efficient panels and decorative cabinets. Electrical engineers labor in their laboratories behind the scenes, leaving the stage and public speaking platform to others. Right now they are working with power as high as 10,000,000 volts. That it will some day blossom into practical value, no one has much doubt, but exactly what form it will take must be left to the imagination.

Thunder Bird Myth Done by Ute Indian In Picture Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—A full-blooded Ute Indian from eastern Utah, Julius Twohy, is painting a gigantic mural on the 72-foot-long dinning room wall at the Tacoma United States Hospital for Indians. He uses the picture language of his ancestors, from whom came so many of the names of American rivers, lakes, mountains, and cities. Three months of work upon the wall, which is 12 feet high, have seen only the first stage of the mural completed.

Twohy has finished the drawing of his native symbols—birds, men, canoes, tepees, lightning and rainstorms—in heavy black outline. Filling in the figures with brilliant red, blue, yellow and red-brown has begun.

When completed, the huge wall will appear in massive form like the famed bead work with which ancestors of the artist decorated their bags and leather clothing. Twohy estimates it will take him at least three months more to finish.

To one who reads Indian lore, Twohy's painting tells in its march across the wall the legend of the Thunder Bird and its flight across the mountains and plains from the Pacific Northwest to the Great Lakes.

Using the signs his father taught him Twohy has painted upon the wall for the education of future Indian children the laws laid down by the Thunder Bird in its flight. In a few places where traditional picture language was lacking he invented figures of his own.

When Twohy finishes his project, he will leave with Dr. John N. Alley, superintendent of the hospital, a manuscript explaining every detail of the mural.

Twohy regrets that the young Indians seem not to care about the legendary picture-writing that tells the ancient customs and history of the Indians. But he agrees the symbols do not mean as much to Indians now as when, scratched upon the walls of a cave or canyon, or drawn in the dust of a tepee floor, they formed the only record of his people's history.

This mural being painted in Tacoma is a WPA enterprise, and is the only one of its kind in the United States.

U. S. School Aid Bill Indorsed By Chicago Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 27—Newton Edwards, professor of education at the University of Chicago, agrees with the sponsors of the bill just recommended to Congress calling for a $1,000,000,000 federal appropriation to the states to aid operation of public schools.

Professor Edwards declared here that the theory of local support for education in practical operation results in such great inequalities of opportunity between regions, between states, and between rural and urban communities, "as to constitute a challenge to the ideal of democracy."

Local resources, he said, aren't able to carry the burden of adequate education, the load being heaviest in states least able to carry it. The only hope, he said, that the existing inequality can be eliminated is through federal support.

The congressional proposal would provide for allocating grants by the size of each state's population between the ages of 5 and 20.

Professor Edwards declared that any way it is measured the relative ability of the states to support an adequate educational program shows wide variations. He noted that income per child of 5 to 17 years of age, a rough measure of ability to pay for education, in 1930 was $4688 in the Far West, $4191 in the Northeast, $3153 in the Middle West, $2126 in the Northwest, $1857 in the Southwest, and $1186 in the Southeast.

In 11 states, he said, income per child of school age was less than $1500 while in seven states it was more than $4000. He noted also that there are striking differences between the income available for the farm and urban population.

"Education," he said, "can be made a force to equalize the condition of men; it is no less true that it can be made a force to create class, race, and sectional distinctions," he told the audience. "The evidence indicates that if we pursue our present policies there is grave danger that our schools, which we have heretofore regarded as the bulwark of democracy, may in fact become an instrument for creating those very inequalities they were designed to prevent. The effect of the inequalities on our culture and on our representative political institutions may be appalling."

Data Are Sought On Co-operatives Study in Europe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 27—Unable to arouse any interest in the Democrat-controlled House Committee on Agriculture, Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts has initiated a one-man investigation of the federally-financed European trip of President Roosevelt's Commission on Co-operatives last summer.

Mr. Gifford said he was especially interested in knowing two things:

1. How much it cost the six members of the commission to travel to nine European countries.

2. By what authority the committee used funds appropriated for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The commission recently issued a two-volume report in which it outlined problems of co-operatives abroad, and speculated on the likelihood of their spread in this country, but gave little direct guidance as to whether the Government should encourage co-operatives in the United States.

Mr. Gifford complained that the commission had been appointed ostensibly to explore the possibility of marketing commodity surpluses in Europe, but that there was no evidence in the report that any attention had been given to the subject.

The report was compiled and printed in the office of Jacob Baker, assistant WPA administrator.

No figures were available as to the total cost of the trip, but it was said that all vouchers had gone to the general accounting office for approval.

It was indicated that it was President Roosevelt who had authorized the use of the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation's money for the investigation.

Deepest Active Oil Well Claimed in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VENTURA, Calif.—California won oil well world honors for the deepest producing well when Associated Oil Company struck a flow here recently at 10,569 feet. Just a week before, the Texas Company had set the record at 10,244 feet at its "No. 5 Girottes Fur Co." well in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

Other wells in California have reached 10,000 feet but no oil, according to the Oil Producers Agency of California, which reports efforts of another well in Louisiana hovering near the California record with the intention of going even deeper to find oil.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1389

REAL ESTATE

RENT COLLECTIONS
Careful attention given to property management
JOST REALTY COMPANY, INC.
113 N. 10th Street St. Louis, Mo

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50c a line for one or two insertions, 45c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 54c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Charming apt. overlooking park; 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $115. Apply to Janitor, 1120 Beacon St.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sublease apt., living room, bedroom, kitchenette, dinette, bath, 983 Memorial Drive. Suite 982. See Supt. or telephone Kirkland 8798.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, Mass.—Upper, available April 15th; unusual bargain, five rooms, oil-burner, automatic hot water, electric refrigeration, garage, near grade school, excellent transportation, $60. 122 Lincoln St., CENter Newton 1358.

SPACIOUS four-room apartment, fine view; sublease, renewal optional. Suite 41 at 74 Fenway, Boston. Call LAFayette 4306.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., 181 Bedford Road—Unusually desirable 2½ and 5-room apartments; newly remodeled, modernly equipped, spacious lawn and porches; garage; individual gardening space free; 1 block Christian Science church; $80 and $85. BALL, Tel. Pleasantville 1445.

FLORISTS

EASTER SPECIAL—Lilies, 20c bud; pots of tulips, jonquils, hydrangeas, hyacinths, bleeding heart, genestas, hardy roses; all kinds of potted plants and dish gardens. HOPF'S GARDENS, Cedar St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PECAN PRALINES
18-in attractive basket for $1.00. Specialty of "Cedarlawn," The Resort-Hotel-in-Town, 2014 Marengo St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH has about 300 folding and 200 children's chairs for sale. In good condition. Suitable for church or Sunday school. Write Box K-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young college man with camp experience, for boys' camp; must be Christian Scientist. L. F. FOUNTAIN, 541 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Illinois.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE GIRL for general housework and some care of 2-year-old child, suburban home; references; $10. Call Center Newton 5237-M (Mass.).

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position in Needham, Mass. Three in family; no cooking, no heavy laundry; $20 monthly. State age, religion and qualifications. Box K-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

NEEDHAM, Mass.—For rent, attractive single homes, 5 rooms, $50; 6 rooms, $55. PERCY WYE, 1070 Great Plain Avenue, Needham 0303.

INSURANCE

GUARDIAN Life Insurance and Annuity Plans to meet every requirement. Data supplied without obligation. LOUIS F. MAYERSON, 225 Broadway, N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK, REASONABLE PRICES. Arthur W. Pill, 36 West St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S Office—Morning hours to 1 p. m. $18.00 monthly including telephone. Phone after 1 p. m.—MU. 2-7872. 581 Fifth Ave., NYC

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD
CAPE COD
Rest, study, and companionable recreation. Open fires. Sunny paths through the pines to the sea. Address Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

THE FULLER REST, home with beautiful surroundings, wishes guests; good board, $10 per week. Mrs. Beulah Fuller, Wellsboro, Penna.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown Mass. Tel. Mid. 4766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 3252

A SMALL SUBURBAN ESTATE
Four doors from Christian Science Church at Pleasantville, N. Y. Beautiful lawns, shade trees, fruit trees and grape arbor. Over 3½ acres, 12-room frame house. Just remodeled and redecorated. 3 apartments; could easily be converted into private residence. 3-story barn for 6 cars. Extremely attractive terms. BOSWORTH, Murray Hill 2-4560 or Pleasantville 1445.

READVILLE, Mass.—Near Blue Hill Reservation, New 7 room house, sun porch, fireplace, tile bath, shower, steam heat, vapor, garage 6000 sq. ft. land. $7200. Hyde Park 1126.

WESTFIELD N. J.—Center hall, large living room, sun room, dining room, kitchen and open porch, first floor; four bedrooms, one large and two tiled baths, second floor; one finished bedroom and bathroom and open attic, third floor; oil burner, detached two-car garage; lot 100x160, trees, flowering shrubs and hedge; located half mile from station and stores in lovely park section; cost $26,000, will sell $16,000. Communicate H. C. WOODRUFF, 407 Boulevard, Westfield N. J.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

RADIO SERVICE

Repairs and Installation
Aerials Erected
ALFRED R. STARR
Un. 4-2856, 619 W. 114th St., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Very desirable living quarters, 2-room suite; also single room with or without private bath. Terhune Hall, 151 Maple St., 4-7075.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small room also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 0323.

BOSTON—Bright single room opposite The Mother Church Park. 11 Norway St., Suite 6. COM. 5443.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6697.

N. Y. C., East 36th St. near Fifth Ave.—Attractively furnished single front room; reasonable; only roomer. Write Box C-4, Suite 1956, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Beautiful location on Lake Worth; pleasant comfortable rooms. Hot and cold water; parking space. 106 South Olive Ave.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ALERT refined saleswoman to represent smart line of knitted dresses. Liberal commissions. Full or part time. Experience not essential. Box O-38 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, general man, 17 years' experience; refs.; go anywhere. Asp. 2249 (Brookline) or G-34 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SALES PROMOTION MANAGER
University education; 18 years' successful experience diversified field desires position preferably in New England. Write Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED GENTLEWOMAN desires position as companion; cheerful disposition; fond of children; traveled extensively. Write Box X-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit; smart fabrics; fine upholstery; antiques repaired. HOWARD K. HEATH, OL 5-4708, 1467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ARTIST STUDENT RECITAL
Barbizon Plaza Recital Hall, June 11, N. Y. C.
ROBERT MALONE, 915-Carnegie. Col. 5-5800

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., New York City, Room 503. Chick 4-4408.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 1-4216

MT. BROOK FLORIST
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
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REPAIRING
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introduce two new delightful Perfumes. Rage—with its tinge of mystery. Noches de Barcelona—an unusual combination of the simple and the subtle—these distinctive perfumes may be obtained at
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SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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"Alabama's Best Cake"
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SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

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Three Convenient Locations
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NO. 2 ..... 20TH STREET
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J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
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25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
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IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
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DEX. 2866

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Phone Dexter 423
Westinghouse Refrigerators
Westinghouse Ranges
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Your Dollars Get More at Sears
easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

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Panam Gas—Tires—Batteries
Expert Mechanical Repairs
207 MOLTON ST. PHONE CEDAR 23

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QUALITY
Shoe Repairing
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FRESH VEGETABLES
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For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
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Have Them Cleaned Right
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CEDAR 3244
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JONES and HARRELL
Antique Furniture Shop
Specialists in Repairing
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FLORIDA

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Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evorll B. Grute, Owner and Manager

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Jennison Hat Shop
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In harmonious surroundings. Exceptional workmanship. Satisfying service. In all branches of beauty culture.

CLARENDON HOTEL BEAUTY PARLOR
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Call 170 for Appointments

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158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear

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220 South Beach Street
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LAWSON MARKET
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100% Home Owned

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ROBB & STUCKY COMPANY
Incorporated
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
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2118-18 HENDRY STREET

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

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Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

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CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

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Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
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LAMPS, RADIOS
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"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
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An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

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WE FEATURE
Undine Permanent Waves
No electricity—No wires nor harmful chemicals used.
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"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

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209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
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BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
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"In the Heart of Little River"
We earnestly solicit and deeply appreciate your business.
Phone Edgewater 9159

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

FLORIDA

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(Continued)

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1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

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Gralynn Laundry
PHONE 5-3148
400 N. W. 8TH ST.

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FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162
We sincerely strive to make
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One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
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Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
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INCORPORATED
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ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
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"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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LAKE FRONT ESTATES
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Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.

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Realtor
23 SO. MAIN STREET, ORLANDO, FLA.

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GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
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S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

BYRD-WILLIAMS, Inc.
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MEATS - PASTRIES - FISH
Walter D. Brown, Manager
Phone 5189 Free Delivery Orlando

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

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"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Zella Ingham Nelle Ingham
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Latest designs in Easter Millinery
We Clean and Remodel All Types of Hats
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A proven Paint for millions of homes.
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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"Your Guiding Beautician"
FLORENCE HAIRDRESSER
Our Thirteenth Season in Palm Beach
Erskine McKain, Owner and Manager
440 S. OCEAN BLVD. PHONE 8878
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PALM BEACH

WEST PALM BEACH

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—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Fiavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
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FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Complete Line of
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Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

INSURANCE
CONSTANT SERVICE
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INSURANCE ENGINEERING
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

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RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING ENGINEERING REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.
See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
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HOLLAND CAFETERIA
A Most Sanitary and Delightful Place to Eat
AT FIVE POINTS

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
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S. D. BOYLSTON Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats Vegetables
Bakery Goods Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

PHONE 8924 ESTAB. 1895
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

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for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

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410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

"Shop at
Sears
and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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MILLINERY
at Popular Prices
$2.00 and $3.00
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First Nat'l Bank Bldg. at Five Points

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517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving. All Lines of Beauty Culture
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"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
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For Fine Foods
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776 N. Highland Ave.	He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave.	He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E.	Ja 0546

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

OUR PAINTS
Sherwin-Williams
70 BROAD N. W. WA 5780

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

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9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MACON
(Continued)

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Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

WOOD-PEAVY FURNITURE CO.
Macon's Oldest Home-Owned Furniture Store
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(Continued)

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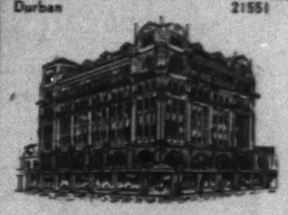

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Lost Horizon' New Triumph For Capra-Riskin Teamwork

Frank Capra, Director of "Lost Horizon"

A Doctor's Dairy (Paramount)—What might have been a rather strong melodrama folds up when the hero spoils his whole case for high ethics by joining the conspiracy to conceal an older colleague's negligence. John Trent, who used to pilot transports for TWA, makes his featured début. George Bancroft, Ruth Coleman, Ra Hould, Helen Burgess, Molly Lamont.—Adults.

The Good Earth (Metro)—Stirring motion picture "stuff has been culled from Pearl S. Buck's famous novel of the same name. A gilt-edged film achievement with some of the most ambitious spectacles yet recorded on the screen. Credits for all departments. Sidney Franklin directed. Luise Rainer (superlative), Paul Muni, Walter Connolly, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Keye Luke, Roland Lui, Chingwah Lee.—Adults and young people.

Head Over Heels in Love (Gaumont British)—Jessie Matthews is a graceful and sprightly lady and she appears in a graceful and sprightly film musical. There is perhaps a little too much of it, but on the whole, the fable about a young woman who switched from the wrong young man to the right one before it was too late sustains its pleasant frothiness. Louis Borell, Robert Fleming.—Family.

Lost Horizon (Columbia) — Two heads aren't necessarily better than one—the copy books notwithstanding—but when the heads belong respectively to Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, there is something in the ancient adage. The collaborators of "It Happened One Night" and "Mr. Deeds" demonstrate once more their mastery of things cinematic in their skillful adaptation of James Hilton's best seller about a modern Utopia in the Himalayas. Mountings and photography are excellent. Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Sam Jaffe, H. B. Warner, Thomas Mitchell, Isabel Jewell, Margo.—Adults and young people.

Love Is News (20th-Fox—A bright little comedy whose tightly packed moments of hilarity race after one another like the last two days of vacation. Millionairess puts bright reporter from a typical movie newspaper on the front page by telling every sheet but his that she is going to marry him. Tay Garnett directed. Tyrone Power, Loretta Young, Don Ameche, Slim Summerville, Dudley Digges, Stepin Fetchit.—Adults and young people.

Mystic Mountain (Mentor)—A grimly realistic French film of a feud between inhabitants of villages on either side of an Alpine peak. Motivation is somewhat obscure at times and the film lacks pace, but tensity is developed thoroughly by excellent acting and photography. Dita Parlo, G. Vital.—Adults.

Nancy Steele Is Missing (Paramount)—First 10 minutes are highly promising. A fanatic pacifist kidnaps munitions maker's baby out of spite. After that, the film degenerates into a melodramatic hodge podge which even the combined efforts of Victor McLaglen, Walter Connolly, Peter Lorre and John Carradine cannot save.—Adults.

Waikiki Wedding (Paramount)—Beautiful photography records pleasant native Hawaiian atmosphere as a background for romantic antics of Bing Crosby, Shirley Ross, Bob Burns and Martha Raye. Mr. Crosby is a singing press agent, who fakes up adventures for the winner of a three weeks' holiday in Hawaii.—Adults and young people.

Wings of the Morning (20th Fox)—A beautiful technicolor picture laid in England and Ireland. Hero sacrifices his own chances of winning the Derby to train the heroine's horse so she may marry another man, but everything turns out all right in the end. Color really reinforces the drama of the situations. Annabella (a beautiful French star making her English début), Henry Fonda, Leslie Banks.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "When You're in Love," "The Human Adventure," "Yellow Cruise," "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Camille," "Beloved Enemy," "Black Legion," "You Only Live Once," "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get it," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "John Meade's Woman," "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays.)

Odds and Ends

Soviet Self-Barbering

Moscow has self-service barber shops where the customer can dash in and find hot water, soap, towels, and shaving sets ready for use. Only a moderate sum is charged.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Those who never retract, love themselves better than truth.—Joubert.

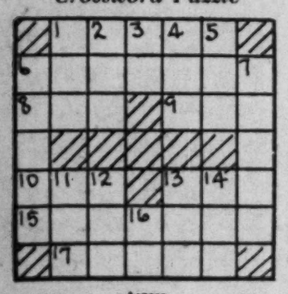
Factual Figuring: 28, plus 4, minus 12, times 5, divided by 2, equals 50.

Letter Changing: Veal, real, ream, seam, seem, stem, stew.

Phonetic Rebus: Overawe.

Correct Terms: Flock—geese; drove—sheep; covey—partridges; school—dolphins; swarm—bees; pair—horses; herd—buffalo; nest—hornets; yoke—oxen; litter—pigs.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

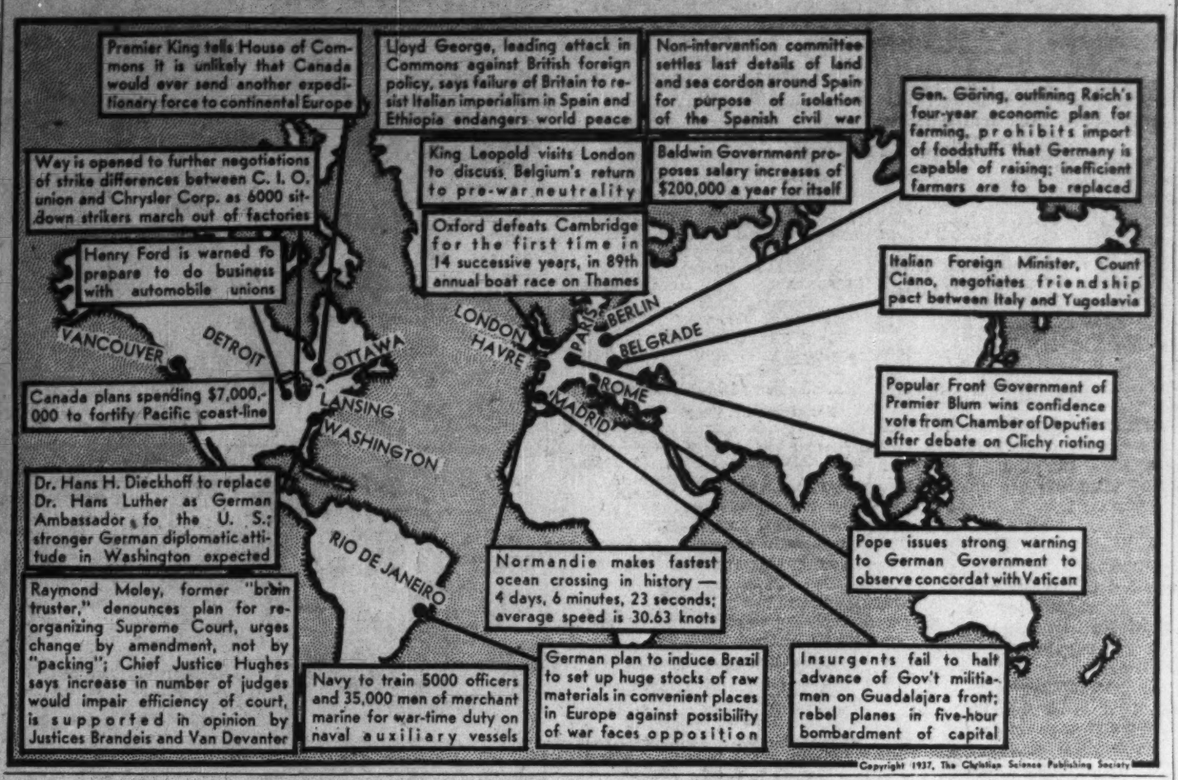
1—Frisk
4—Food-fish
8—Surround
9—Social insect
10—Knock
13—Affirmation
15—Having sides no two of which are equal
17—Antelope

Down

1—Vehicle
2—Vestment
3—Jumbled type
4—Decline
5—Regret
6—Periods of time
7—Elegantly concise
11—Unit
12—Comrade
13—Japanese monetary unit
14—Expire
16—Musical note

Answers Appear Elsewhere

World News of the Week at a Glance


Premier King tells House of Commons it is unlikely that Canada would ever send another expeditionary force to continental Europe
Lloyd George, leading attack in Commons against British foreign policy, says failure of Britain to resist Italian imperialism in Spain and Ethiopia endangers world peace
Non-intervention committee settles last details of land and sea cordon around Spain for purpose of isolation of the Spanish civil war
Gen. Göring, outlining Reich's four-year economic plan for farming, prohibits import of foodstuffs that Germany is capable of raising; inefficient farmers are to be replaced
Way is opened to further negotiations of strike differences between C. I. O. union and Chrysler Corp. as 6000 sit-down strikers march out of factories
King Leopold visits London to discuss Belgium's return to pre-war neutrality
Baldwin Government proposes salary increases of $200,000 a year for itself
Oxford defeats Cambridge for the first time in 14 successive years, in 89th annual boat race on Thames
Henry Ford is warned to prepare to do business with automobile unions
Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, negotiates friendship pact between Italy and Yugoslavia
VANCOUVER
DETROIT
OTTAWA
LANSING
WASHINGTON
LONDON
HAVRE
PARIS
BERLIN
BELGRADE
ROME
MADRID
Canada plans spending $7,000,000 to fortify Pacific coast-line
Popular Front Government of Premier Blum wins confidence vote from Chamber of Deputies after debate on Clichy rioting
Dr. Hans H. Dieckhoff to replace Dr. Hans Luther as German Ambassador to the U. S.; stronger German diplomatic attitude in Washington expected
Pope issues strong warning to German Government to observe concordat with Vatican
Raymond Moley, former "brain truster," denounces plan for reorganizing Supreme Court, urges change by amendment, not by "packing"; Chief Justice Hughes says increase in number of judges would impair efficiency of court, is supported in opinion by Justices Brandeis and Van Devanter
RIO DE JANEIRO
Normandie makes fastest ocean crossing in history — 4 days, 6 minutes, 23 seconds; average speed is 30.63 knots
Navy to train 5000 officers and 35,000 men of merchant marine for war-time duty on naval auxiliary vessels
German plan to induce Brazil to set up huge stocks of raw materials in convenient places in Europe against possibility of war faces opposition
Insurgents fail to halt advance of Gov't militiamen on Guadalajara front; rebel planes in five-hour bombardment of capital

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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Backward Party

One evening a clever hostess invited us to a "backward" party. We were requested to wear our clothes backwards and to enter the house by the back door. On entering, our hostess greeted us with a cheery "Good-by." We were introduced to the guests present by reversing our names; for instance, Ruth Allen was Allen Ruth. And the guests enjoyed a few moments of hilarious laughter over reversed hats, coats, vests, dresses, ties, etc.

The hostess started the games of the evening by giving prizes to four of the guests and admonishing them to win high scores or forfeit the prizes to the winners.

The refreshments were reversed by serving a fruit jelly and wafers, followed by sandwiches and hot drinks.

As they departed, the guests were bidden a jolly "Hello."—Mrs. F. R. B El Cajon, Calif.

Quotation for Today

REST is not quitting the busy career;
Rest is the fitting of self to its sphere.
—JOHN SULLIVAN DWIGHT

In Lighter Vein

Sawdust and Dolls

A little girl, aged four, accompanied her mother to the butcher's. As she saw the sawdust-covered floor she exclaimed: "Oh, mummy, what a lot of dolls this butcher has broken."—Montreal Herald.

Summer Census

"We're planning to discover how many relatives we have."

"How?"

"We've bought a cottage at the beach."

For More Sales Appeal

"What an interesting life you are living these past few weeks. How do you explain it?"

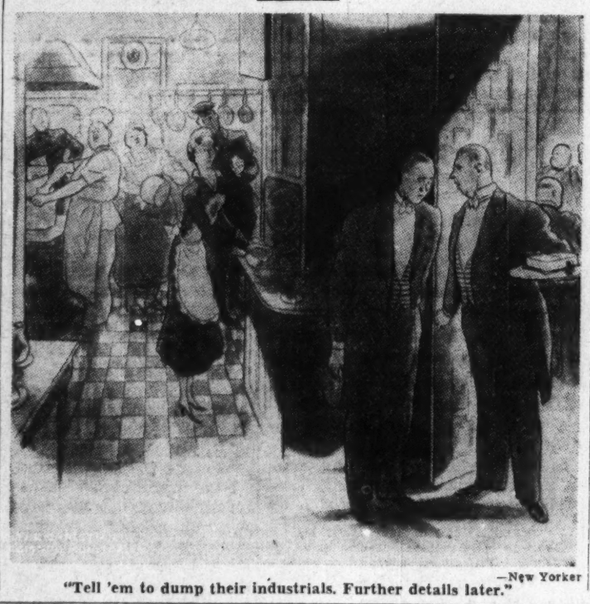
"I'm trying to do things that will make interesting reading in my autobiography."

Sad Case

"MacTavish is a victim of the unemployment situation."

"He is? How?"

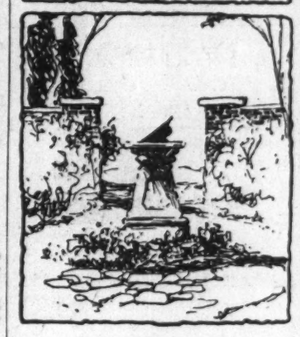
"He couldn't find work during his vacation."



—New Yorker

"Tell 'em to dump their industrials. Further details later."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waldwyck, N. Y.

Harry Kresmeyer was a truck driver, one who took pity on the hitchhiker who really needed a lift.

One time he picked up a Jack Fisher, who told him of a silver mine owned by him in Canada, whither he was going. Harry grinned as he listened to the "mine owner"; but, observing that Fisher was weary and broke, he gave him half of his remaining dollar.

Some time later Harry received a letter from Edmonton, Alberta. It was from his erstwhile hitchhiker, inviting him to come and help work the mine, half of which should be his.

Harry replied that he had not the funds for transportation to Alberta, and Mr. Fisher promptly sent him $300 for expenses.

Daily Anecdote

Rubens' Pastime

While Rubens was serving as ambassador to the court of Spain he was detected by a courtier in the act of painting a picture.

Being unaware of Rubens' fame, the man exclaimed, "Does an ambassador to his Catholic Majesty amuse himself with painting pictures?"

"No," replied Rubens, "the painter sometimes amuses himself with diplomacy."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Appreciation—The third syllable is preferably *-shih* (but *-sih* is recognized to the extent of a second choice listing), *a-pre-shih-ay'-shun.*

Awry—*A-ri'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *i* long). Means "turned aside from the right or true course; distorted."

Commingle — Not *kum-in'-gel*; sound it *ko-ming'-gl* (*o* as in *obey*, *i* short).

Detect—*De-tekt'*.

Our word comes to us from the Latin *detegere*, "to uncover, expose lay open." In this, the word is not altogether unlike its synonym "discover" (*dis*, "apart," and *couvrir*, "to cover"); but there is an interesting difference between the two words, especially in modern use. For example, we discover that which has unintentionally lain concealed; we detect that which a perpetrator had intended to conceal. Addison wrote: "Cunning when it is detected loses its force."

Dominion—*Do-min'-yun.*

This word suggests sovereign or supreme authority, the power of governing or controlling. It comes to us from the Latin *dominium*, "lordship," from *domare*, "to tame, subdue." Note the cognate forms: the Sanskrit *dam* and the Greek *damaein*, both meaning "to tame."

He (Gen. 32: 25, 26, 27, 28)—"He" is a pronoun (Latin *pro*, "instead of," and *nomen*, "name"); and, as the name implies, a pronoun is used instead of a noun (or a noun-equivalent)—the chief purpose being to refer to a substantive without naming it. This avoids the monotonous repetition of the substantive; but care must be taken lest the pronoun appear to refer to a substantive other than the intended one.

A reading of the verses listed above will convince the reader that in each verse "he," unless the passage is carefully studied, might easily be construed at the outset as referring either to Jacob or to the "man" who wrestled with him.

This is hardly the place for a lengthy analysis of the problem and a detailed approach to its solution; but a statement of a fundamental may not be out of order: If the reader will thoroughly acquaint himself with the proper person to whom the "he" in each instance refers, and will keep this concept uppermost (actually "see" the person) *when reading the pronoun*, this consciousness will help to motivate the right tempo and tone, so that the reference can be made quite clear. "Impression precedes and determines expression."

Hydra—*Hi'-dra* (long *i*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Hydra (Greek *hydra*, "water snake") was, according to Greek mythology, a gigantic and many-headed monster which inhabited the marshes of Lerna. The destruction of this fabulous beast was one of the labors imposed on Hercules. As fast as Hercules cut off a head (commonly said to have had nine, but variously pictured with from three to 100), two new heads grew in its place. Assistance was necessary; so Hercules called in Iolaus, who would sear the stump and roots with a firebrand after each head was severed. After thus disposing of the outer heads, Hercules cut off the remaining head, which was believed to be immortal, and buried it under a rock.

Incidentally, Webster's has an enlightened note referring to "hydra": "Hence, a multifarious evil, or an evil having many sources, not to be overcome by a single effort; as, the hydra of error."

Ignorant—Slovenly speech may lead one into sounding this word *ig'-ner-unt;* but the word should be sounded *ig'-no-rant* (*i* short, *o* as in *obey*, *a* as in *account*).

Incentive — *In-sen'-tiv* (vowels short).

Some authorities insist that this word is derived from the Latin *incendere*, "to set on fire"; but the majority seem to accept it as coming from *incentivus*, "that which strikes up a tune"—hence, "that which provokes or incites." An incentive is something which arouses the feelings and incites to action. It may be either a mental impulse or an external object of desire; but whatever it is, it acts as a spur in inducing some movement to produce results.

Involuntarily — Principal accent on the second syllable, secondary stress on the fourth, *in-vol'-un-ter-ih-lih.*

Mandate—*Man'-date.*

A mandate is an authoritative charge or command. The one to whom this charge may be given is a mandatory, and it may be a person or a nation. *Manus* is the Latin for "hand," and *dare* means "to give"; hence a "legitimate mandate" is proper authority or power given into competent hands.

Metaphor — In ordinary speech, *met'-a-fer* is quite acceptable; but a letter from the publishers of Webster's bears out our contention that, in the measured tempo of platform reading, words ending in *-or* might well have a trace of the circumflex sound as in *orb*.

In certain constructions, such as "the serpent enters into the metaphor," this word will acquire more significance if we look back to the Greek *metaphora*, "a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another."

As generally used, "metaphor" may be defined as "a figure of speech by which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object, is applied to another by way of suggesting a likeness or analogy between them"; as, "a marble brow."

Mirage—*Mih-rahzh'* (*i* short, *a* as in *arm*).

A mirage (Latin *mirare*, "to wonder at") is a visual illusion produced by certain atmospheric conditions, by which the phantom of a distant object is seen. Such illusions, seen on plain, desert, or ocean, are due to the reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air of different temperatures. The genuine object may not be in sight, and the illusory reflection is frequently seen as though inverted. In simple terms, then, a mirage is an inverted illusion of the real thing.

Peniel—Preferably *Pe-ni'-el* (although this may be at variance with many so-called pronouncing Bibles).

This word, also spelled "Penuel," is derived from the Hebrew *Peniyel*, commonly rendered "face of God" (compounded of *panah*, "to turn"—by implication "to face, appear, look"—and *el*, "strength, might," especially "the Almighty").

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Another quotation in cryptogram form is shared by a Grand Junction, Colo., reader. This time the author's name is included with his quotation:

ESZDP HSZ YPGPA CPECLNE,

WZGP ESPBDPWGPD MPEEPO

ESLY ECFES.—UZFMPCE.

Factual Figuring

To the number of dominoes used in an ordinary game —— add the number of players who usually take part in a game of parchesi ——; subtract the number of pieces or men used by one player in a game of checkers ——; multiply by the number of "numbers" to a line in a game of Lotto ——; and divide by the number of players in a game of chess ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This one sounds almost good enough to eat. Change VEAL to STEW in the usual manner in 6 moves.

Phonetic Rebus

An Osteen, Florida, reader shares this phonetic rebus which represents a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

A

A la mode letter, in fashionable spots;
Don't let it REBUS, it's only two dots.

Correct Terms

Try checking the correct terms to be used in referring to the words below. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	flock	buffalo	
2	drove	horses	
3	covey	geese	✓
4	school	hornets	
5	swarm	pigs	
6	pair	oxen	
7	herd	partridges	
8	nest	sheep	
9	yoke	dolphins	
10	litter	bees	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

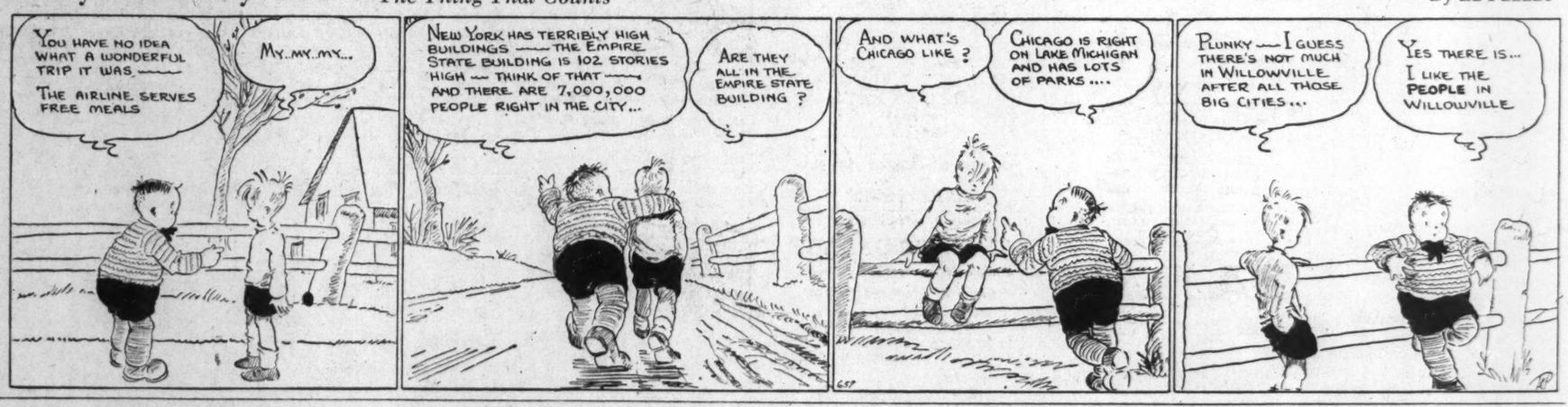
Brevities

Punch: In a recent competition the violin was adjudged the most popular musical instrument, with the cornet second. As to the drum, it was beaten hollow.

Detroit Free Press: You can tell in what kind of home a boy grew up. Observe in what state he leaves the bathroom.

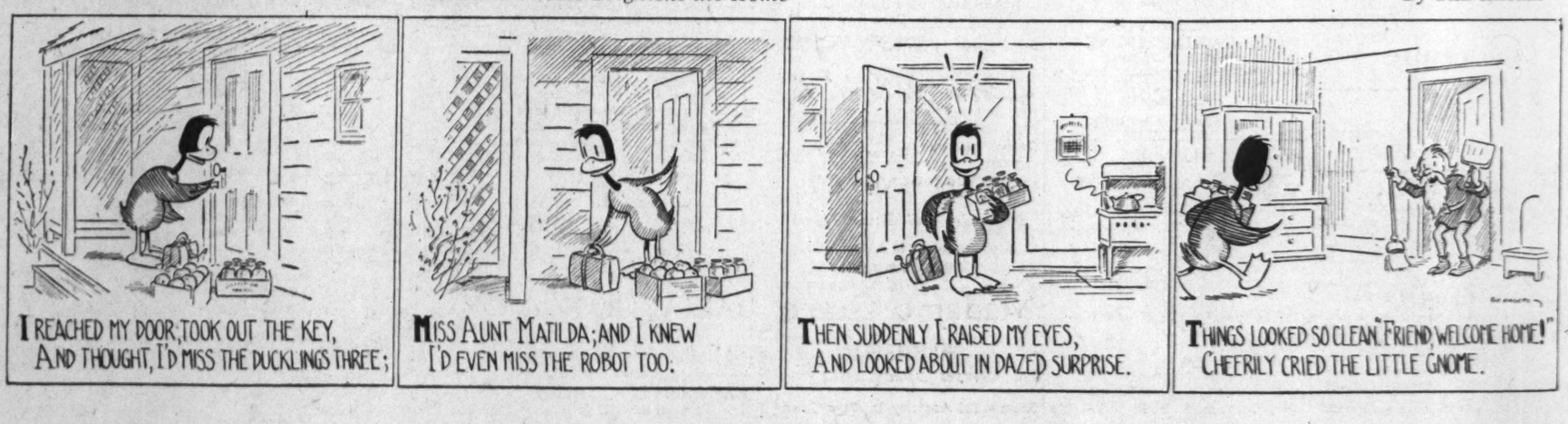
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Thing That Counts*

By LE PELLEY


YOU HAVE NO IDEA WHAT A WONDERFUL TRIP IT WAS —— THE AIRLINE SERVES FREE MEALS
MY..MY..MY...
NEW YORK HAS TERRIBLY HIGH BUILDINGS —— THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING IS 102 STORIES HIGH — THINK OF THAT —— AND THERE ARE 7,000,000 PEOPLE RIGHT IN THE CITY...
ARE THEY ALL IN THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING ?
AND WHAT'S CHICAGO LIKE ?
CHICAGO IS RIGHT ON LAKE MICHIGAN AND HAS LOTS OF PARKS....
PLUNKY — I GUESS THERE'S NOT MUCH IN WILLOWVILLE AFTER ALL THOSE BIG CITIES...
YES THERE IS... I LIKE THE PEOPLE IN WILLOWVILLE

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Little Gnome Brightens the Home*

By THE HAGERS


I REACHED MY DOOR, TOOK OUT THE KEY, AND THOUGHT, I'D MISS THE DUCKLINGS THREE;
MISS AUNT MATILDA; AND I KNEW I'D EVEN MISS THE ROBOT TOO.
THEN SUDDENLY I RAISED MY EYES, AND LOOKED ABOUT IN DAZED SURPRISE.
THINGS LOOKED SO CLEAN. "FRIEND, WELCOME HOME!" CHEERILY CRIED THE LITTLE GNOME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Time to Regularize Mediation

EVERY time in the last fifty years that a major industrial dispute has assumed threatening shape in the United States there have been appeals to the President to intervene. And President after President in some manner has intervened, from Cleveland's dispatch of troops to Chicago in the Pullman strike down to Theodore Roosevelt's anthracite commission and to Franklin D. Roosevelt's assumed backing of Governor Murphy in the motor negotiations.

Thus in a crisis public sentiment invariably recognizes that industrial relations and the preservation of industrial peace constitute a subject of national concern. Though legally the Supreme Court may reiterate that "the relation of employer and employee is a local relation," and that "working conditions are obviously local conditions," the public instinctively demands that something be done about it by the national Government.

What can the Federal Government do? The President can call out troops. But that would not alleviate causes of strife. He can exert moral pressure, and with more hope of being effective. There would be a clear gain from the President's coming out firmly for the observance of law and the appeasement of strife. But beyond moral suasion, Congress and the Federal Government must depend largely on the interpretation of the interstate commerce clause which is being awaited in the Wagner labor act case. If that decision follows the lines of the Guffey coal act case and the first child labor case—as in law it perfectly well may—the Federal Government will be impotent in the face of strikes in manufacturing industries and these will be left to the authority of states often plainly unable to cope with them.

Demands for legislation, state or federal, simply to outlaw or stifle sit-down strikes offer nothing toward getting at the causes of such strikes. The National Association of Manufacturers, most conservative of business organizations, has come forward with something better than that. It recommends through Colby M. Chester, chairman, that the "justifiable intervention of the President" in disputes "which directly and substantially endanger the economic safety of the nation" should be "regularized and effectively applied under circumstances which are fair to the disputants but which assure an adequate protection of the public interest."

The N. A. M. proposes that the President be empowered to appoint a commission to investigate the circumstances of any threatened strike or lockout and to make a public report of findings, and that any cessation of work or employment be forbidden during the investigation and for thirty days thereafter. This is good except that it omits several essential steps which ought to precede the type of intervention proposed.

Those steps are supplied in a plan formulated by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, which follows closely the model of the National Mediation Board for railroad labor, a field where the powers of Congress are clear, since railways are engaged in interstate transportation.

First, there must be genuine recognition of the right of labor to organize without interference and to bargain collectively. For worth-while negotiation there has to be a labor leadership responsible to its own following and capable of carrying out its agreements.

Basic agreements having been made, the McGrady plan intends that in event of disputes there should first be mediation by a well-equipped federal conciliation service. If this failed, arbitration would be proposed, subject to acceptance by both sides. Only at this stage, if arbitration were refused, would investigation by a presidential commission come in. Such a commission would have authority to recommend formally the terms of a proposed settlement.

All these steps of responsible negotiation, mediation, and if necessary public intervention are clearly desirable in the keeping of industrial peace with justice. Good order in the coal, steel, motor, textile and other leading industries is a matter of national interest. If the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Board Act is sustained, legislation along these lines should be added in the process of broadening and balancing that act. If it is not sustained, the nation will have before it a clear-cut case for constitutional amendment to broaden the commerce clause and provide a footing for such legislation.

The Shortest Way Home—

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has been insisting that there is not time to obtain a constitutional amendment to permit the legislation he intimates is required by a national "emergency." He prefers to reshape the Supreme Court by act of Congress increasing the number of justices. Yet when he returns to Washington today and opens conferences on the general legislative program, he may wonder whether the longer way around by amendment would not be the shortest way to his goal. For the court plan is the key log in a legislative jam that has largely blockaded action in Congress.

Neutrality legislation has passed both houses and is in conference, authority for reciprocal trade pacts has been extended, one appropriation bill has been enacted and the newest Guffey coal bill has passed the House, but a vast amount of important legislation is piled up behind the deadlock over remaking the court. The ambitious program of administrative reorganization and civil service reform seems to have been forgotten. A new relief program is badly needed. The present labor situation demands early legislation. Crop insurance and aid to tenant farmers are stalled. Whatever further legislation may be needed to prevent inflation or to meet any other "emergency" is definitely held up.

Some of these things may trickle through even though the log jam continues. But some of them appear to have been piled up intentionally to increase the pressure behind the court plan. And that game may be played two ways. Opponents of the court plan may decide to block everything until the President surrenders or compromises on the court. It would not be the first time some of the "irreconcilables" have used such tactics with effect. If reports are true that twenty-eight Democratic senators have joined sixteen Republicans in opposition, interminable delay becomes quite possible under Senate rules. Senators Johnson and Borah have filibustered many a measure into defeat or compromise with half that strength.

In face of such a prospect, wouldn't a straight decision by the people through a constitutional amendment be a shorter way home for the President? As it is, he will be delayed for months, if not defeated. If he wins, he alienates a large section of his party. With an amendment submitted to conventions, he might get action as quickly as on repeal, which took less than ten months. And he would hold the allegiance of a united party and of many liberals who support his general objectives but cannot accept the packing of the court. These are merely the considerations of political strategy. Those of sound constitutional procedure are even more weighty.

DOUBTLESS the National Pedestrians' Association is composed of people who intend to stand up for their rights. But the president of the association may still have to run for office.

Running a Racket Out

FORTUNATE is the large American city free from such modern piracy as the industrial racketeering and operation of an extortion ring estimated to have shaken $2,000,000 a year in tribute money from Manhattan cafés and restaurants. Bad as they were, conditions in New York City probably could be approximated elsewhere with local variations. In fact, it is to be suspected that some smaller communities are more seriously preyed upon than larger neighbors, because their species of racket may be especially compact and well integrated with local authority. Thus before dismissing New York City's story as symptomatic alone of the big, bad metropolis, the citizenry as a whole should reflect that crime can hide in small corners—if they are dark enough—and may demand treatment within their own municipal households.

For the efforts of Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey to free the nation's largest city of industrial or business rackets have a significance far and above their obvious worth to the population area immediately affected. The Dewey program is a laboratory test in solving an important phase of the American crime problem which all local governments may observe to their profit.

Several successful methods have been emphasized by Mr. Dewey's prosecution of the café rackets case as well as by his conduct of earlier cases. One is insistence on secrecy, and co-ordination between forces of law. Another is the guarantee of immunity extended to witnesses, both with respect to action by the State and protection from fellows in crime. An associated problem has been that of inducing the racketeer's victims to testify. Thorough investigation by competent public servants has been one of the big factors in attaining success.

Industrial racketeering can be uncovered and can be brought to justice. Time alone will show whether in this case it has been completely uprooted, but meanwhile those who seek to maintain the law may take heart from learning that for the first time in the United States a complete industrial racket has been placed on trial, with subsequent conviction of those gang leaders not already fugitive or murdered through the operation of their own violent code. Other communities may take heart from the success of New York City's determined effort to stamp out the industrial racket.

WELDED RAILS to make a continuous stretch of railway, as experiments show is possible, may make for easy riding, but what of the passenger who lulls himself to sleep by the clickety-click, clickety-click of the present thirty-nine-foot rails?

A MASSACHUSETTS COURT has ruled that a woman on roller skates is a vehicle. Wonder if it would class a woman with water wings as a paddle steamer.

Pessimist Abroad

Book News of the Day

FOR those who believe that there will, in all probability, be another World War this summer, Wythe Williams makes pleasant reading. Anyone who is searching for a dispassionate marshaling of most of the facts along the road to international chaos will find in DUSK OF EMPIRE (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3) what he was seeking.

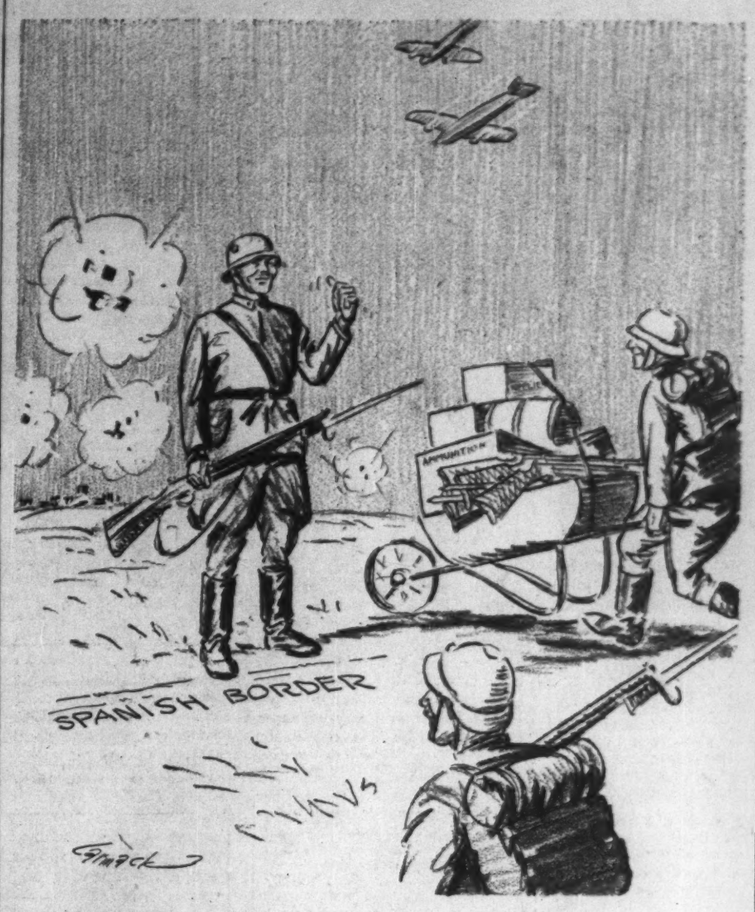
But if one be concerned with the deeper currents of sanity—and, dare we say, peace—Mr. Williams is not his prophet. Twenty-five journalistic years have only left that correspondent convinced that the order in Europe is collapsing, that America is heralded for the next place in the sun. And his method of having the United States claim its heritage is to erect a tremendous military and naval establishment, with short-term conscription turning the citizenry into a standing army.

Despite his close observance of the peace conference, and his intimate acquaintance with statesmen of the past two decades, Mr. Williams cannot see beyond the failure of the League of Nations, which has "muddled and blundered until its warmest supporters are aghast." He charges that the peace organizers "have instituted schemes, drawn harrowing pictures of war's horrors and fostered private and governmental investigations, destined to halt and prohibit warlike preparations, but they have brought forth not a single constructive program of action that would insure their own proclaimed reason for existence—world peace." Certainly this is a less than magnanimous view from one who has seen at first hand the difficulties necessarily encountered in the ideological transition which the League represents.

Mr. Williams, whose byline has appeared successively in the New York World, the Northcliffe press, the Philadelphia Public Ledger and the New York Times, sees the next conflagration in Europe as the result of German pressure in the direction of Czechoslovakia. He leaves the impression that aggression on the part of Italy and Japan have not yet reached a peak. Perhaps his most instructive conclusion is that in the event of trouble, Great Britain and the United States will be allies, because their mutual commercial and economic interests are parallel. But even this conclusion is depreciated by his contention that, despite cultural and linguistic ties, the two English-speaking nations have nothing but trade in common.

In his reminiscent chapters, Mr. Williams places himself among those foreign correspondents who are currently inditing memoirs under the illusion that they are writing history. He is a good raconteur, at his best, perhaps, with stories which are not necessarily accurate nor important. Gx.

Is It Blockade or Just Aid?



Gardens By-the-Way

THERE would, we think, be a satisfaction and an enormous responsibility in planning a garden for a lifetime. This elm, we would say, is small now but it will give shade for our grandchildren. Today we will add roots to the peony bed; next year a rose arbor, even a summer house may be possible. But these are joys denied those of us whose occupation is such that if we linger two years in one place it seems a long time.

We have another and, it may be, even a subtler pleasure. For when we engage a house, who can predict what the seasons may discover in our yards? Perhaps our predecessors buried tulip bulbs that will lie unsuspected until the sun, making his northern rounds, warms them to growth. Primroses may blossom on the lawn, and hyacinths where that drift of snow is shrinking daily. Here is a rosebush; will its flowers be red, or tea rose, or—we may hope for this—deep yellow? We were drawn to the place because of the wistaria vine that threatens to strangle the kitchen porch, but we would doubly have coveted it had we known that the lilacs would be white.

* * *

We are not without responsibilities, too; for we feel that we cannot quit a place without leaving upon it some touch that marks our brief homekeeping there. These casually kept yards are informal, reflecting the taste of a long line of tenants, so that the addition of a row of hollyhocks or a rhododendron will not mar the harmony of the planting.

An advantage accrues to us short-time gardeners; for we possess not only the plot that is under our hands but all the others we have loved and left; and we can pause to wonder how it fares with the redbud sapling that we transplanted from the woods into a Missouri back yard, or if the white stocks still mingle their night fragrance with that of the eucalyptus on a California hillside. (But we predict that the giant redwood which someone planted long ago will in the course of time push the cottage belonging to that yard right up over the crest of the hill into the next valley. Such potentialities may hide in the veriest innocent-appearing twig.)

* * *

Occasionally we inherit briefly a yard in which we have an entirely free hand. The garden I have most enjoyed began as a dispiriting jungle behind a cottage in a little Kansas town.

We left before the quick growing maple was taller than the lad who proudly dug the hole to set it in; but the next tenant, we hear, has cherished it and has added larkspur and oriental poppies to the border, and her flame colored dahlias grow where once was an ash heap.

They are not fashionable gardens that we who wander tend, haphazardly. They boast neither formal hedges nor marble benches; but the bees love them, and humming birds honor our petunias as royally as those cultivated by a gardener who has tended one shrine for half a century. And it is like a friendly touch from the hand of the bygone tenant to see the tiny leaves of her self-seeded Shirley poppies peep through the ground and to know that she, too, has loved their butterfly petals; and when her jonquils lift their golden cups-and-saucers we are grateful and know that wherever she is a new garden is springing into beauty under her hand. M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Rio Grande Valley

By Frank L. Perrin

McALLEN, TEXAS

NOT many years ago, as we look back, the people of the northern country began to learn of the new development of the citrus fruit industry in the Valley of the Rio Grande in the State of Texas. Our old friend "the Commoner," William Jennings Bryan, then at the zenith of his political power and influence as idealist, statesman and proponent of economic and monetary theories, told interesting stories of this area which was fast abandoning cotton and cattle for cabbages, potatoes, grapefruit and oranges. The wild orange was indigenous to both soil and climate. This, of course, had long been known. But men and women, and especially men, are slow to change familiar habits and customs. I assume that it was a woman who here, as in the long past, proposed trying the fruit.

Cotton and corn were staples, but the market was not always encouraging. Prices were sometimes low and occasionally crops failed for lack of rain. The cost of water was too high to permit profitable irrigation without an assured return. To the pioneers of this new industry great credit is due. Credit is due likewise to those who, prior to the year 1929, were incautious enough to pay too high a price for lands under development. Many of these have weathered the storm and are now beating back to prosperity. They deserve the success which now seems assured.

In every sizable city and town in the valley the growers, shippers, processors, merchants and bankers have organized a Chamber of Commerce. In these units, without exception, there seems to be complete unity. Their objective, it is quite apparent, is to safeguard the interests of prospective investors and to welcome the stranger within their gates. Those of us who have traveled somewhat and observed meantime, have not always found it thus. There are more ways than one of "taking in" the visitors.

We rode today through portions of a fruit farm of 1000 acres entirely under cultivation. Everywhere there were orange and grapefruit trees laden with ripening fruit and bearing fresh blossoms in preparation for a later crop. Chugging tractors, drawing great disk harrows, were clearing the rows from weeds and grasses, meantime conserving the moisture supplied by water from the Rio Grande. Adjoining fields, as well as fields along the valley from Mission to Brownsville, some covering 100 acres, were green with onions and potatoes, both nearly ready for the harvest. Encamped along the road, in places, were itinerant "tin-can" Mexican laborers and their families. They come across the border at this season in large numbers, attracted by higher wages than they can earn at home.

Our little journey today, delightfully arranged and conducted, has taken us over the entire length and much of the breadth of the valley. The extent of the area and the progress of development work are both surprising. Everywhere there are broad, well-paved highways, commodious schools, attractive homes, both on orchard farms and in the towns, and beauty in any direction within the eyes' vision. Great palms supply borders to streets and many roadways. The date palm thrives abundantly here, but it has not yet been found possible to induce it to produce fruit in quantity.

The resourceful people hereabout quite naturally have an eye upon the increasing tourist traffic. Their roads lead easily from their neighboring city of Houston, across the International Bridge at Brownsville, and thus on to Laredo, Monterrey and Mexico City. Within another year, or thereabouts, this gateway road will be paved and surfaced. It can be traversed now, but not quite as comfortably as the road through San Antonio. Houston is aiding in the new project. This will shorten the distance somewhat for travelers from the eastern, northeastern and southeastern states. Hospitality, beauty, sunshine and cooling Gulf breezes await all who may come.

Two Columnists to the President

(Excerpts from the New York Herald Tribune)

By Walter Lippmann

IF MR. ROOSEVELT has any friends who are able to talk to him frankly, they should tell him that in the hearts of the people of this country there is a deep disquiet. . . .

What has happened is that for the first time in their experience the American people are not sure whether the party in control of the government respects the law and means to enforce it. Two spectacular events have raised this very dangerous doubt. One is the sight of a President using his vast influence to discredit the federal courts and using the vast power of patronage and party discipline to compel a reluctant Congress to give him control of the courts. The other is the sight of the widespread and defiant lawlessness of the sit-down strikes provoked and organized by the President's own political allies and consented to without protest by the President and his spokesmen.

Mr. Roosevelt's attitude has the double effect of stimulating the lawlessness and of inhibiting the enforcement of the law. The President of the United States ought not to remain very long in that situation.

By Dorothy Thompson

IN THE situation which has arisen in Michigan and is spreading throughout the country, there is a voice which we all wait to hear. That is the voice of the President of the United States. . . . In this moment there is one person who has the power to alleviate a tension which may grow to the point where any kind of law will be completely futile. That person is the President. He is in that position because of the leadership he has asserted in the past, and because it is in pursuit of policies which labor claims to be his that we have reached the state we are in.

It is said that the President is thinking of calling an international disarmament conference. We beg him to call a national economic disarmament conference, and call it right now, specifically of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chrysler, and outside Michigan in an atmosphere not charged with violence. And, further, a conference of the leaders of industry and of labor, who must together work out a program acceptable to both, if we are to be governed by reason instead of force.

The Wide Horizon

Force—the Dividing Factor

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

PEOPLE who can make up their minds readily on any and every subject are to be envied. They may not be the wisest of persons or be given to deep reflection; but if they reflect at all they think that where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. So they jog along through life in the happy possession of blissful certainties which no qualm of doubt ever troubles.

In England today there are two sorts of these people who are quite sure what ought and what ought not to be done in one of the most difficult cases we have to deal with as a nation. Germany is loudly demanding the return of her former colonial possessions. "She is quite right," say one sort of people. "How should we feel if our colonies had been taken away from us in a war for which we had not been more responsible than any other nation? Let us give them back and make friends with Germany."

The other sort of ready-made minds answer: "Not a bit of it! The Germans started the World War by invading Belgium, obliged us to come in against them, lost their colonies which served them only as strategic bases against us, and now pretend that they were 'stolen.' Besides, the colonies are not ours to give. We and the Dominions hold them under mandate from the League of Nations for the benefit of their inhabitants. Germany never used them as outlets for her home population; and though she drew a small proportion of her raw materials from them, she could today buy those raw materials in the open market more cheaply than she could produce them on the spot. So let us say 'No' to her and have done with it."

* * *

Between these two sorts of people there is a third sort who are perplexed. This sort would like to give Germany every proof of good will in colonial and other matters. Yet they are troubled by the thought of handing over to National Socialist Germany—who has left the League, who believes in the superiority of the Nordic Germanic race, and treats harshly even Germans of other races and beliefs—large numbers of native inhabitants whom, they fear, the Germans might either ill-treat or train to be warriors. In these perplexed persons one kind of sentiment is offset by another kind.

Nor do honest perplexities end here. There are puzzled minds which—not without reason—think the German colonial demand a bigger than any colonial matter. In effect, they ask whether flat refusal to give back all or any of the former German colonies may not drive Germany to seek expansion in Europe, and, in so doing, to bring on a European war from which Great Britain, try as she might, could hardly hold aloof. So they raise the question whether the retention of German colonies is worth the risk.

To me this question seems to get nearer the heart of the subject. Unless the colonial problem be considered in relation to possibilities or probable war it cannot, I think, be rightly judged. I am not one of those who believe that Germany is bent on war at all costs, or that General Ludendorff's book, "Total War" (which extols armed strife as the ideal form of a nation's activity), is the last word in German political sagacity. I am rather inclined to think that German armaments are meant to get, if possible, without war, concessions which might not be given to a weaker Germany.

But if this belief is right, there arises another awkward issue: Would there be any end to the concessions that might be demanded under threat of war if some were granted? Would not the conceding nations find themselves held to ransom at recurrent intervals? If so, would it not be safer to pay no ransom at all, to yield nothing to threats?

* * *

British opinion may be divided upon the merits of the German colonial demands and upon both the practical and the moral possibilities of satisfying them. But there is a strong undercurrent of unanimous feeling against the idea of paying what is sometimes called by the ugly name of "blackmail," and equally against the method of diplomatic negotiations which assumes recourse to war is a legitimate national enterprise.

This undercurrent of feeling is by no means hostile to Germany. It might run vigorously in favor of Germany if the war method were ruled out. I am not at all sure that there would not be a large British majority in favor of putting all colonies under an international moral trust for the welfare of their native inhabitants, and of assuring to all nations equitable access to supplies of raw materials, if Germany and some other countries would come into a peaceful community of equal states. And I am sure that there will be no majority in favor of colonial concessions to Germany unless and until recourse to the war method is ruled out.

Germany, I think, made a mistake in not attending the Geneva Conference on raw materials. She would have opened the door to friendly discussions had she done so. One day, perhaps, she may change her mind. The British attitude of conciliation is strong and real though, as far as I can judge, there is no trace of timorousness in it. In a word, the colonial problem is unlikely to be solved by any sort of ready-made method on ready-made lines.